DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 209 553 CE 030 703

TITLE ACTION. Annual Report 1973.
INSTITUTION ACTION, Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE 73
NOTE 59p.; Photographs will not reproduce well. For related documents see CE 030 698-708, ED 028 368, and ED 132 308.

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Agriculture; Annual Reports; Community Development; *Developing Nations; *Economic Development; Education; *Federal Programs; *International Programs; National Programs; *Program Descriptions; Public Health; Socioeconomic Influences; Technical Assistance; *Voluntary Agencies; Volunteers
IDENTIFIERS ACTION (Agency); Peace Corps

ABSTRACT

In this report are described projects and activities undertaken by ACTION's volunteer programs in 1973. After an introduction that notes accomplishments of the past year, a review of International Operations gives an account of Peace Corps activities in Africa, North Africa, Near East, Asia, the Pacific, and Latin America. The next section reviews domestic operations and describes such programs as VISTA, University Year for ACTION, National Student Volunteer Program, Retired Senior Volunteer Program, Service Corps of Retired Executives, and the Active Corps of Executives according to 10 regions of the country. New modes of volunteer service to solve various social problems that were developed by the Office of Policy and Program Development are then described. A financial statement is also provided. (YLB)

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ANNUAL REPORT
FISCAL 1973

1 INTRODUCTION

4 REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS

24 REVIEW OF DOMESTIC OPERATIONS

51 REVIEW OF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

53 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

54 HIGHLIGHTS OF FY 1973

The SIX GOALS of ACTION

To mobilize volunteers to participate in the innovative efforts of state and local governments, communities and institutions to solve local social and economic problems, particularly by strengthening and supplementing efforts toward helping the poor to overcome the handicaps of poverty.

To support those programs of local governments, institutions and communities which will call upon volunteers to demonstrate new ways of solving community problems and will lead to a continuing effort supported by local resources.

To increase the participation of the full range of community organizations on voluntarism.

To stimulate interest by the local citizenry to join in the efforts to solve local problems and to generate such interest by allowing local citizens greater input in the design and operation of programs.

To increase the relevance of volunteer activity by generating and utilizing greater numbers of community volunteers serving in their own communities and drawn from all quarters of the community.

To create and stimulate new approaches to voluntarism which demonstrate the potential of volunteers as a resource for the solution of problems arising out of poverty and other human and social needs.

INTRODUCTION

by

MICHAEL P. BALZANO, JR.

Director

Although I can comment personally on only three months of fiscal 1973, the year had many noteworthy achievements. We began to put into action the President's desire to "forge an alliance of the generations" for the solution of some of the pressing problems which face our nation.

At the time of my appointment, I was asked by the President to find new ways of calling more of the mainstream of America to volunteer service.

To accomplish the task requested of ACTION and of me, I immediately began the formulation of a set of goals for the Agency. The establishment and refinement of the mechanism for reaching these goals was set in motion during the last months of the fiscal year. In conjunction with these goals, we began the process of decentralization of authority to local citizens and officials, who are closest to the communities being served and the volunteers themselves.

Our purpose is to open more opportunities for volunteer service and to broaden the base of those we serve as well as the range of services offered. We are seeking to make ACTION programs flexible enough to encompass the full spectrum of poverty-related problems; inventive enough to make full use of the resources of volunteers in meeting other human and social needs; and responsive enough to meet these needs in ways which will

be of greatest and most lasting assistance to the people and communities we serve.

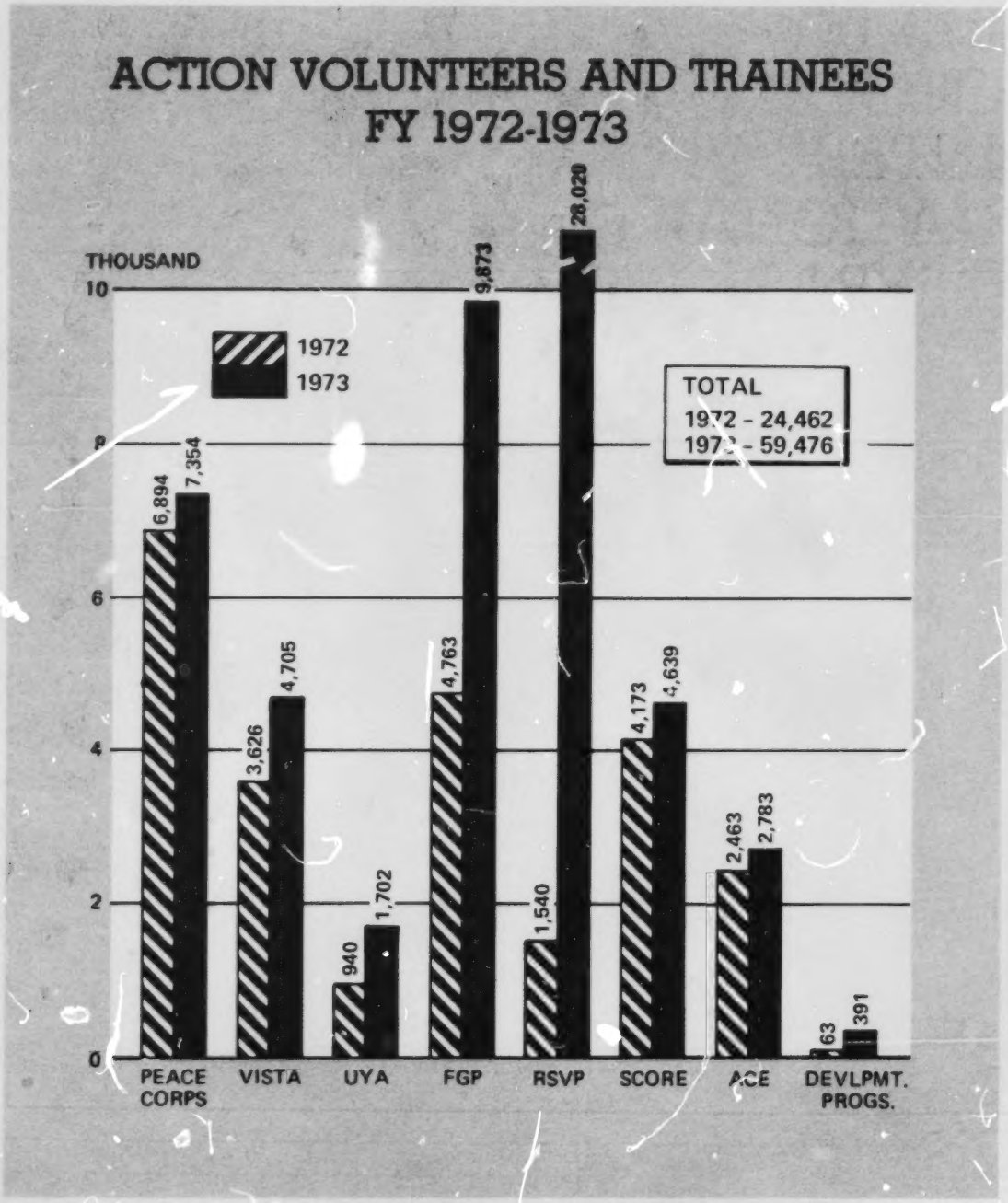
Among the accomplishments of the past fiscal year, we should note:

- significant increases both domestically and internationally in the number of ACTION volunteers and in volunteer applications;
- decentralization of program authority;
- establishment of ACTION state offices to ensure Agency responsiveness to the needs of the volunteers and the people being served;
- inter-program cooperation in the field, making the meaning of the merger a reality;
- increased financial contributions to local ACTION projects from both the public and private sectors;
- requests for Peace Corps volunteers from six new countries;
- a significant change to in-country Peace Corps training; and
- increased bi-nationalism in international operations.

These and other accomplishments are expanded upon in the accompanying report.

Looking back on fiscal 1973 and witnessing the months that I was on board, I feel that ACTION made progress in reaching its objectives and fulfilling its mandate. In fiscal 1974, we expect to expand the thrust of ACTION programs and activities, particularly in the domestic area. We look forward to new approaches and initiatives under new ACTION legislation—the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973—which was enacted by Congress and signed into law by the President on October 1, 1973. All indications are that the coming year will be a rewarding and exciting one for ACTION.

ACTION VOLUNTEERS AND TRAINEES FY 1972-1973



REVIEW OF INTER-NATIONAL OPERATIONS

The Peace Corps remains, 12 years after its creation, unique among government-sponsored foreign aid programs. Its goals, as set forth in the Peace Corps Act of 1961, are:

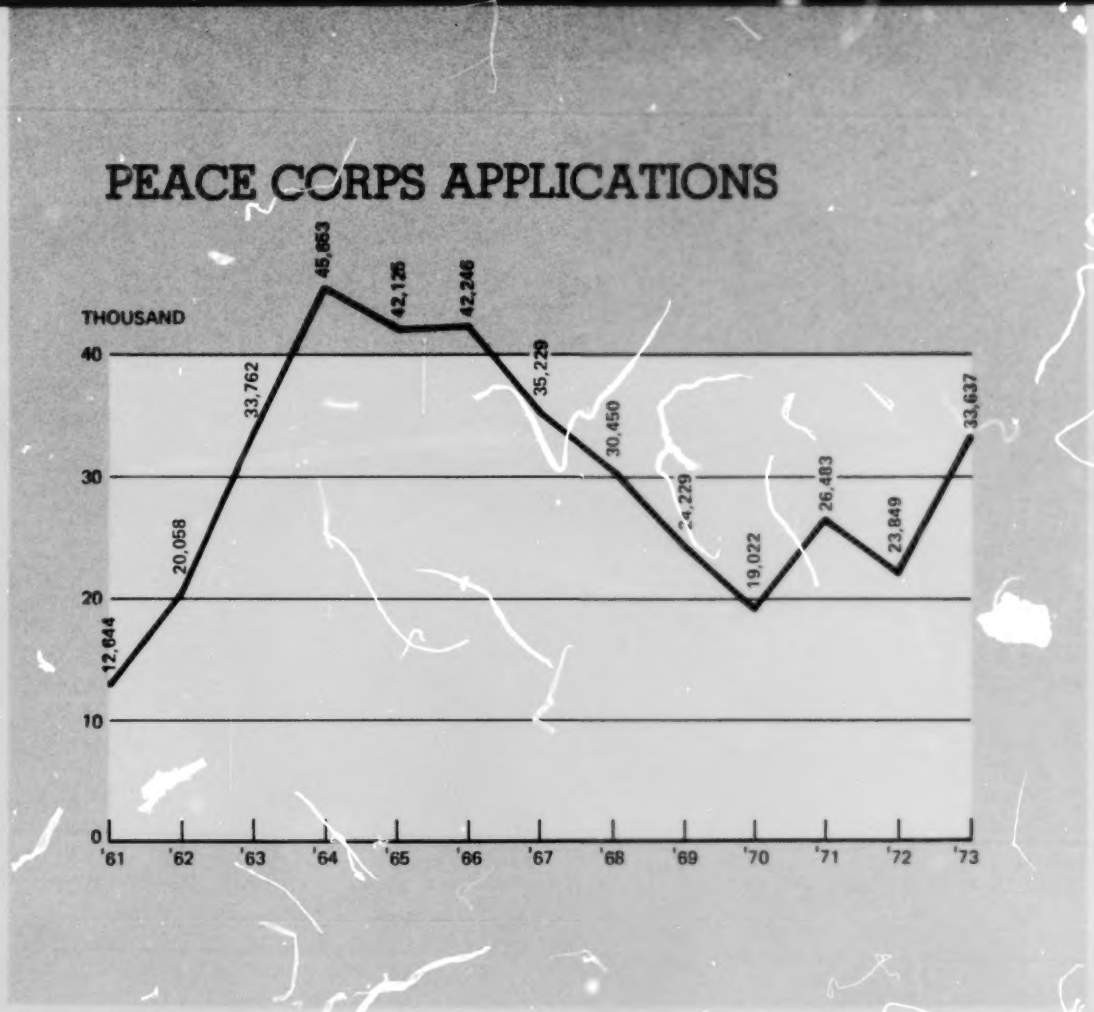
- To help developing nations meet their needs for trained manpower
- To promote better understanding of American people on the part of the people being served, and
- To promote better understanding of other peoples among Americans.

The central mission of the Peace Corps is to promote world peace, progress and friendship. Providing manpower and technical assistance has been one way of accomplishing this mission. Equally important is the people-to-people nature of Peace Corps service. Peace Corps volunteers live modestly among the people, speaking their language, working under the supervision of local officials, learning to appreciate the culture and adapt to local customs. Their commitment extends beyond merely doing an assigned job. They involve themselves fully in the life of the communities they serve and thus help to foster a climate of cross-cultural understanding which remains long after they have departed.

During the Peace Corps' second year as part of ACTION, more than 7,300 volunteers were in service in 58 developing countries. In 31 of these countries, there is no other official U.S. government technical assistance program.

At home, applications to serve in the Peace Corps increased substantially, from 23,849 in 1972 to 32,637 in fiscal 1973. The motivations and expectations of those applying for service remained at the same high level as in previous years. The Peace Corps continued to attract people with a high degree of idealism, a strong commitment to help those in need and the desire to immerse themselves in another culture—qualities critical to the program's continued success.

Abroad, there were requests for volunteers from six new countries: Oman, Bahrain, Yemen,



the Seychelles, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands and Gabon. Negotiations to enter several other countries were also begun.

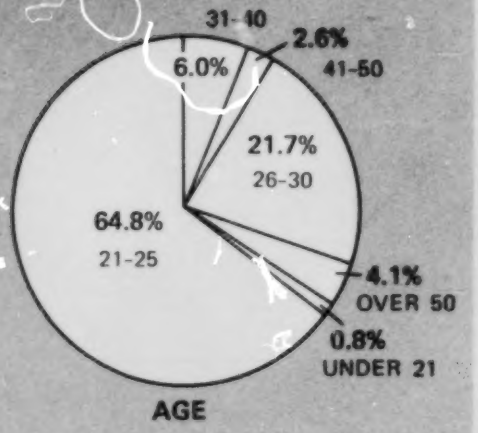
The Peace Corps provided volunteers to those countries where there was need and desire for them and where the programming of jobs met standard Peace Corps criteria. The Peace Corps responded to as many appropriate requests as possible in order to maximize opportunities for Americans to serve abroad, contribute to development, generate mutual understanding and gain personally from that experience.

Volunteers around the world worked in 1,107 different projects, designed to be as responsive as possible to the plans and priorities of each host country. The number of projects increased from 787 in 1972 to 1,107 in 1973. At the same time, the average size of each project grew smaller as projects were increasingly targeted to specific host country development needs and volunteer activity programmed for maximum impact.

Peace Corps volunteers came from every state in the Union and had a variety of educational backgrounds and a diversity of experience. The average age of volunteers was about 27 years, up from an average age of 25 three years ago. This reflected an increase in the number of volunteers over the age of 50, from 100 in 1970 to more than 300 in 1973. During the same period the number of volunteers under the age of 21 declined from 90 to 30.

In 1973, 26% of all volunteers were married, as compared to 21% four years ago. There were 220 volunteer families serving overseas during the past year. (A volunteer family is a married couple that has at least one dependent child when they enter Peace Corps training.) The average Peace Corps family in 1973 included two dependent children.

PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER PROFILE: Who they are...



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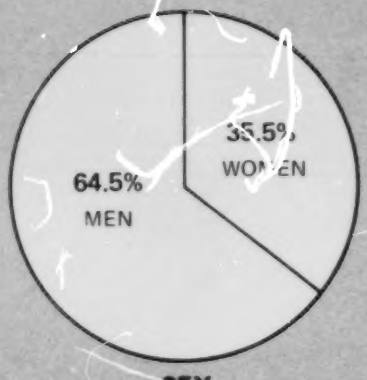

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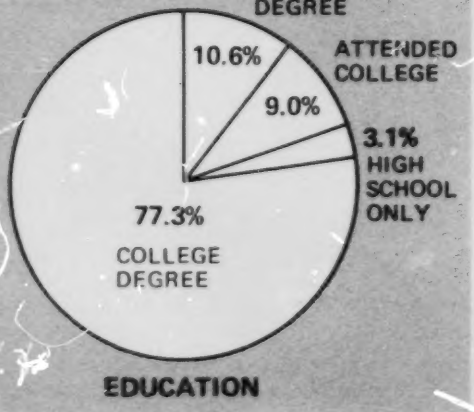


EDUCATION

Sixty-six percent of all volunteers were classified as having some specific kind of skill in health, education, the skilled trades or one of the professions. Educationally, 77% had college degrees and more than 10% M.S., M.A. or doctoral degrees. Only 3.1% of all volunteers had no college education.

The need for trained manpower overseas grew steadily during 1973. The problems of developing nations in combatting poverty, illiteracy, hunger and disease continued and were compounded by the population explosion. Gains in employment, agricultural production, housing and health facilities were either overtaken by expanding populations or followed by secondary problems which slow the escape from the vicious circles of poverty. The "Green Revolution," for example, which has led to increased food production, confronted some countries with serious new problems in food distribution. As a result, nearly one-fourth of all volunteers worked in the agricultural sector. There was also continued strong demand for teacher trainers, science and mathematics teachers, skilled tradesmen and liberal arts graduates.

During fiscal 1973, for the first time in Peace Corps history, more than 65% of volunteer training was conducted in the countries in which new volunteers would be serving. This important change in training procedure was developed to meet better the demand for trained volunteers who could adapt quickly and effectively to new cultures, languages and procedures. In-country training was found to be far more effective than any training activities that could be arranged in the United States, for it gave trainees the most direct exposure to their host country's language and culture and a more realistic picture of job assignments and settings. Moreover, this effort further reinforced the Peace Corps' continuing emphasis on bi-nationalism and the implementation of only those projects which allow significant host country involvement. In-country

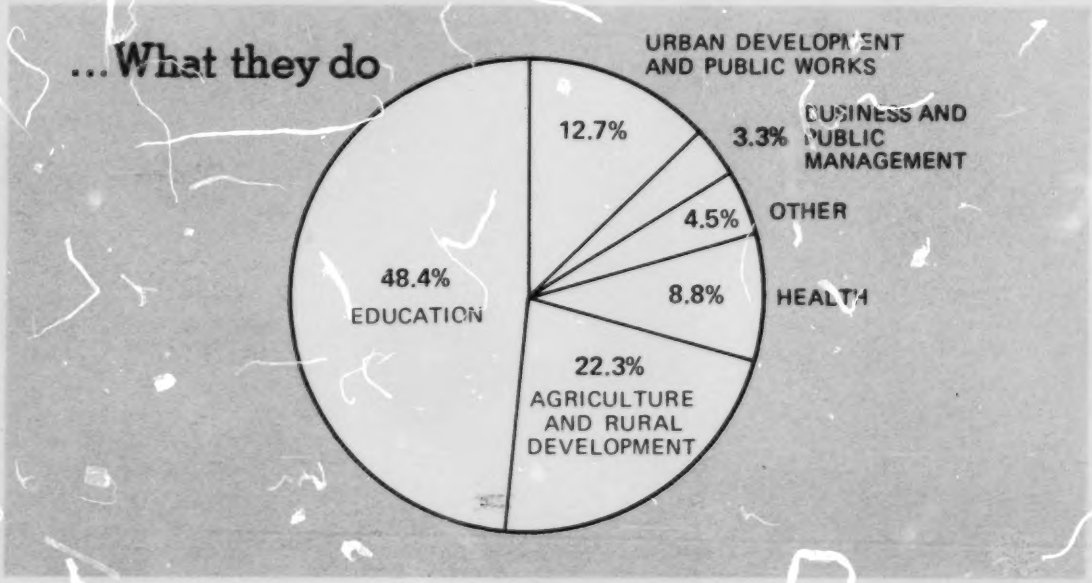
training permitted maximum participation by host country ministries and officials not only in the training process itself, but in the selection and support of volunteers.

One encouraging result of these new opportunities for direct program involvement was an increase of almost one million dollars in host country contributions to Peace Corps operations. In fact, when viewed in relation to **per capita** income, host country contributions on the average nearly equalled that of the United States.

The Peace Corps' emphasis on bi-nationalism in the operation and direction of its programs also helped to promote mutual understanding and trust. By sharing responsibility with host governments for the planning, programming, training, selection and supervision of volunteers, the Peace Corps encouraged the realization that the program is "theirs" as well as "ours." Another result of greater host country input has been higher quality programming, which better utilizes volunteer resources to meet local development needs.

Increased bi-nationalism was also evident in the growing numbers of host country citizens on Peace Corps staff rosters overseas. By the end of fiscal 1973, 57% of all permanent overseas staff members were local citizens, up 3% from 1972.

A continuing challenge to Peace Corps over the years has concerned the evaluation of volunteer accomplishments and activities in terms of the Peace Corps' mandate to provide technical assistance and create goodwill between nations. The problem of establishing such an evaluation system has been difficult to resolve mainly because many of the Peace Corps' major achievements are non-quantifiable. However, during fiscal 1973, the Peace Corps developed a methodology to assess its own strengths and weaknesses and measure Peace Corps progress in achieving its goals. This evaluation system, which will be implemented in fiscal 1974, is expected to improve both project effectiveness and planning in conjunction with host country ministries and officials.



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Clearly, the benefits of Peace Corps service do not end once individual volunteers complete their assignments and return to the United States. They carry home with them new perceptions and knowledge of other peoples which they share with friends and associates. Often their Peace Corps experience is a decisive factor in the choice of a service-oriented career at home. In their former host countries they leave behind their technical skills, an analytical approach to problem-solving, a momentum toward self-help and a better understanding of the American people. Today nearly 50,000 Americans have served in the Peace Corps, each contributing to this vital exchange of ideas, skills and experiences.

The needs identified and goals set by Peace Corps host countries were more challenging than ever in 1973. Peace Corps volunteers around the world continued to demonstrate that progress can be achieved with trust, skill and patience. In an age in which we are almost daily reminded of the divisions between men and nations, the work of the Peace Corps serves as a dramatic example of how much we have in common and how much we can accomplish together.

HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS

FY 1972 $2.2 MILLION

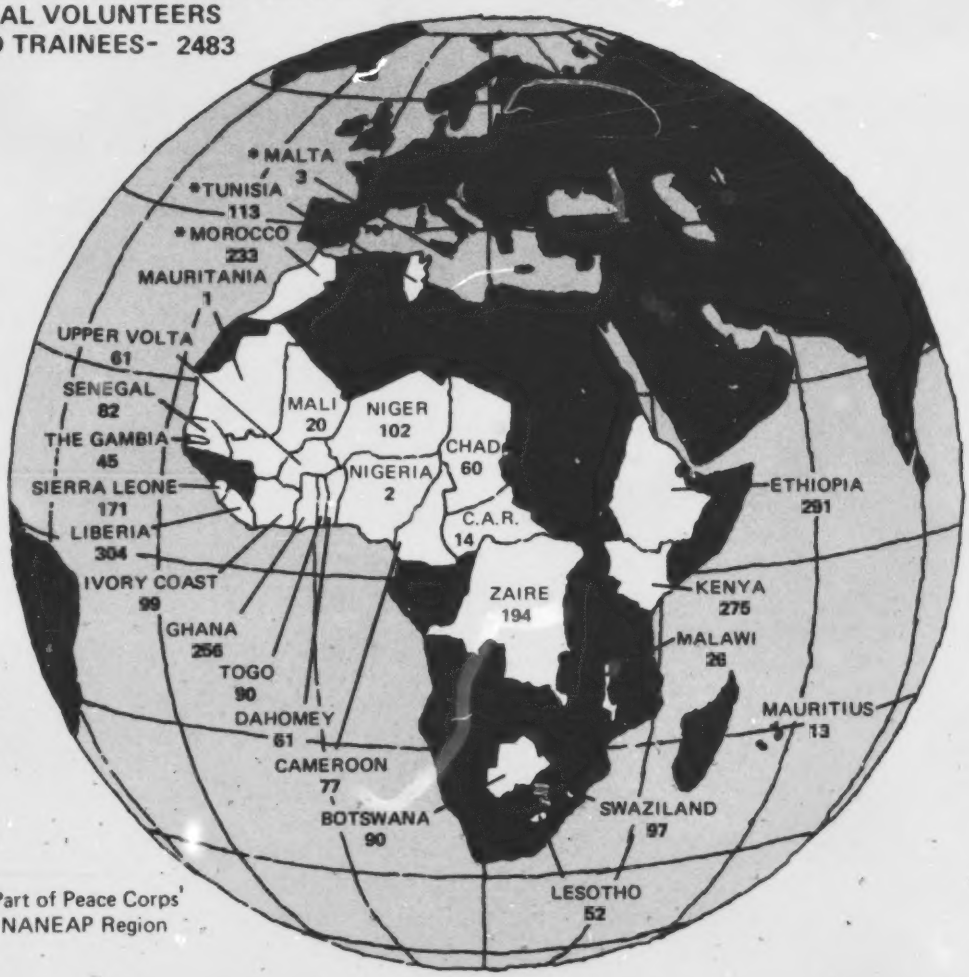
FY 1973 $3.0 MILLION

SCHOOL PARTNERSHIP

The School Partnership Program provides Peace Corps volunteers in 29 countries with financial assistance for the purchase of construction materials in community self-help projects, including schools, dispensaries and wells. U.S.-host country contributions during fiscal 1973 totaled $238,405. Schools, churches and civic groups in the U.S. donated $154,372. Host countries supplied 35%, or $84,033, of the necessary material support.

AFRICA REGION

TOTAL VOLUNTEERS AND TRAINEES- 2483



* Part of Peace Corps' NANEAP Region

By almost any economic measure, Africa is one of the least developed regions in the world. Of the 25 poorest countries in the world, 16 are in Africa, and the Peace Corps serves in nine of them. The complex problems that these nations are struggling to resolve pose a unique challenge and opportunity for the Peace Corps.

Francophone Africa

As a group, the Francophone African countries are the least developed countries in which the Peace Corps serves. Most disadvantaged are the Sahelian states in the interior: Mauritania, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger and Chad. Dahomey, a coastal state, and the Central African Republic have problems

Peace Corps volunteer helps a Dahomean farmer handle a team of oxen. Using animal traction he will be able to cultivate up to four times more land than with the commonly used "daba", or hand hoe.

equally acute.

Senegal, Ivory Coast, Cameroon and Togo have been able to accelerate their economic growth because of high levels of outside investment and productive educational systems. Zaire is in a category by itself because of its size, large population and vast resources. Considered the slumbering giant of Africa, Zaire has attained increasing internal stability and is beginning to live up to its economic potential.

In establishing development priorities, the Francophone countries have placed major emphasis on agriculture. In fiscal 1973, development of this sector was viewed with special concern in the Sahelian states, where a severe drought during the past five years has attracted world-wide attention. Peace Corps participated in emergency drought relief in Upper Volta, where volunteers assisted in a massive grain airdrop. At year-end, several medium term projects were being designed to utilize Peace Corps volunteers in this serious crisis.

Peace Corps agricultural projects helped to alleviate the effects of the drought and increase food production throughout the area. Volunteer work in horticulture, grain storage, vegetable extension, animal traction farming, surveying, irrigation and pit silos is having visible effect.

Last year the Prime Minister of Upper Volta publicly praised the Peace Corps' well-digging projects, which have brought potable water to over 400,000 Voltaics and their herds. In Chad, a pit silo project begun by a Pennsylvania farmer won government backing and has aroused interest in other West African nations. In Mali and Cameroon, where chickens are a prime source of protein, Peace Corps poultry specialists scored impressive gains, increasing egg production, fowl populations and the number of poultry farmers. Similar successes are apparent in Dahomey and Togo, where animal traction projects have quadrupled the amount of land previously

As advisor to the regional forester in Zwedru, Liberia, a Peace Corps forestry expert assists local foresters in management procedures and checks that large international logging firms comply with the government's forest management plan.

cultivated by individual farmers, thus increasing crop production and farm income.

Education ranks second only to agricultural development in Francophone Africa's priorities. The Peace Corps supplied over 100 math/science teachers at both the secondary and university levels. Teacher training and teaching English as a second language are other important projects in the area, the former to educate the educators, the latter to provide a common means of communication between the English- and French-speaking countries of Africa.

Public health is yet another area in which Peace Corps was able to make significant contributions. For example, an extremely successful smallpox eradication project, undertaken jointly by the World Health Organization and the Zaire Ministry of Health, used Peace Corps volunteers as mobile team leaders. The volunteers contributed thousands of man-hours, trained nearly 2,000 medical personnel and vaccinated more than 5.2 million people. For the first time Zaire is described by W.H.O. as free from smallpox.

Anglophone West Africa

While generally more developed than their Francophone sister states, the Anglophone countries of Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and The Gambia also look to agriculture as the basis for overall economic growth. The emphasis is not on survival as it is in the Sahel, for the climate is more temperate and the rainfall more dependable. However, national demand for staple crops surpasses production, and hard-earned foreign currency must be used for imports. Serious efforts are being made to achieve self-sufficiency in food. Ghana, for example, spends 42% of its budget on the agricultural sector alone.

Most volunteers working in these countries are helping to boost food production. In Sierra Leone, volunteers have helped to turn thousands of acres of swamp into rice-producing land and have been responsible for an increased annual rice production of nearly 80,000 bushels.

Volunteers were also active in forestry programs and in Ghana they helped create what may eventually be the largest cattle ranch in West Africa. Ghanaian farmers and governmental extension agents were also trained by volunteers in modern agricultural techniques, land development, crop diversification and improved forestry practices.

Anglophone West Africa also places educa-

tion just behind agriculture as a crucial development goal. Whereas volunteers traditionally have taught courses ranging from history to literature at both the primary and secondary levels, the emphasis has now shifted to teacher training and the teaching of specialized subjects such as math, science, business administration and vocational skills. Volunteers assigned to the Ghana Business Bureau, for example, have been successful in training local businessmen in management, production, accounting, advertising and sales promotion.

Because of limited host country resources, health programs necessarily receive somewhat less attention. This, however, makes Peace Corps assistance all the more valuable. Volunteer pharmacists, nurses, laboratory technicians and other medical personnel augmented the staffs of hospitals, clinics and medical centers, reducing dependence on costly foreign technicians and, most important, training local counterparts to assume these positions. At Liberia's John F. Kennedy Hospital, the largest and most modern in West Africa, volunteer efforts have been decisive in reducing the infant mortality rate in the pediatric ward, up-grading anesthesia practices and improving the hospital's administrative capabilities.

East and Southern Africa

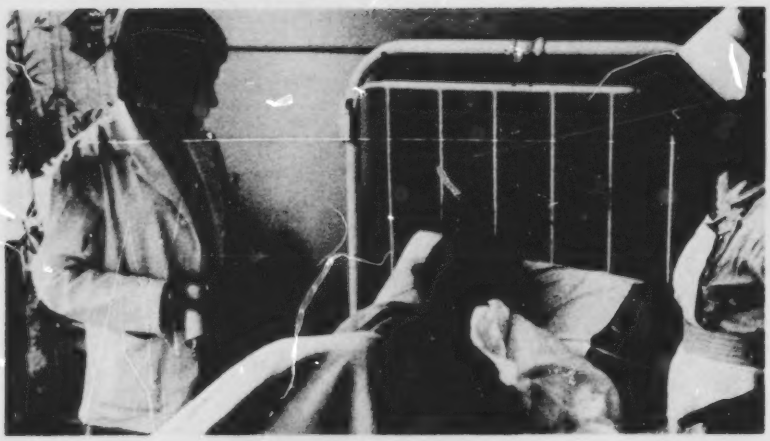
In East and Southern Africa, the Peace Corps serves in Kenya and Ethiopia in the East; Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Malawi in the South; and the islands of Mauritius and, most recently, the Seychelles in the Indian Ocean. The growing sophistication in agriculture in most of these countries has reduced the number of projects in this sector. In Ethiopia, however, volunteers continue to serve in agricultural extension, forestry, land settlement, crop research, irrigation and conservation projects.

Great strides have been made in most of the region's school systems, which are staffed mainly by Africans, especially at the primary and secondary levels. In Ethiopia, more than 120 volunteers taught last year at the junior high school level. Elsewhere in the region, volunteers were successfully utilized in vocational and industrial arts education, giving instruction in subjects ranging from machine repair to carpentry and electricity.

In the public works sector, volunteers also made significant contributions. On-going projects included the design and construction of low-cost housing, schools, sewage works and rural and urban water supply systems. In most cases the volunteers trained Africans to replace high-salaried foreign experts, representing a considerable savings to the host governments. One project in Kenya, begun in 1970, has already directly affected 25,000 Kenyans through the construction of 70 rural water supply schemes throughout the country.

Volunteers were also involved in health assistance, most importantly in disease control and in the training of nurses, doctors, laboratory technicians and other medical personnel. They have helped to reduce the shortage of local teachers, and have been responsible in some instances for a general improvement in the quality of training offered. In Ethiopia, where smallpox was once one of the most prevalent diseases, volunteers inoculated 6.6 million people and in three years helped eradicate the disease in 50% of the country.

Finally, after a productive association of nine years, the Peace Corps regretfully terminated the program in Uganda and withdrew all volunteers after civil disruptions which resulted in the death of a former trainee and threatened the safety of other volunteers.



Peace Corps doctor and an Ethiopian nurse make rounds at the Princess Tsehai Memorial Hospital in Addis Ababa.

On-the-job-training and supervision of mechanics in Lesotho is provided by a retired heavy equipment mechanic serving with the Lesotho Roads Department.

NANEAP REGION*

TOTAL VOLUNTEERS AND TRAINEES - 2672

* North Africa, Near East, Asia and the Pacific

North Africa and Near East

The North African and Near Eastern countries served by the Peace Corps have varied needs. Morocco and Tunisia are agrarian countries making rapid strides toward modernization and industrialization. The island nation of Malta is attempting to achieve moderate industrialization and economic self-reliance, reducing its dependence on trade and commerce related to military installations. Iran, perhaps the most highly developed country in the region, has the most sophisticated and specialized development needs. In Afghanistan, a series of natural disasters, including major drought and famine, has caused severe setbacks to development efforts.

Over the past year, this region underwent the greatest expansion in numbers of countries requesting Peace Corps volunteers. Program agreements and other arrangements for entering Bahrain, Oman and Yemen were successfully concluded.

Well over half of the volunteers serving in this area work in education. Fiscal 1973 saw the continued expansion of Peace Corps involvement in vocational education, a relatively new field of endeavor in this part of the world. The potential for these projects has been exploited most successfully in Iran, where volunteers have authored textbooks and taught their trades to thousands of primary and secondary level students, helped them to gain employment or go on to higher education.

Almost one-fourth of the volunteers in this region worked in agriculture or rural development, and substantial numbers of architects and urban planners served in Morocco, Tunisia and Iran, all of which have major priorities in this field. In Tunisia, where projects in architecture and urban planning began in 1962, volunteers have designed over 150 buildings, restored more than 50 monuments and completed 50 town plans.

Other significant areas of Peace Corps assistance include mother-child health care, nutrition, nursing and tuberculosis control. In Afghanistan, four TB control teams in the past year trained 12 counterparts, established four provincial clinics, expanded the TB control program to eight other basic health service clinics, began treatment of 1,000 patients and inoculated 10,000 more.

Asia

Several of the most sizable Peace Corps programs are found in Asia. Malaysia, which hosts the largest Peace Corps operation in the world, possesses the strongest economy in

Kochi tribeswomen in Afghanistan are treated for tuberculosis at a clinic set up by TB control team. Teams consist of a nurse, administrator and lab technician, who also train local counterparts.

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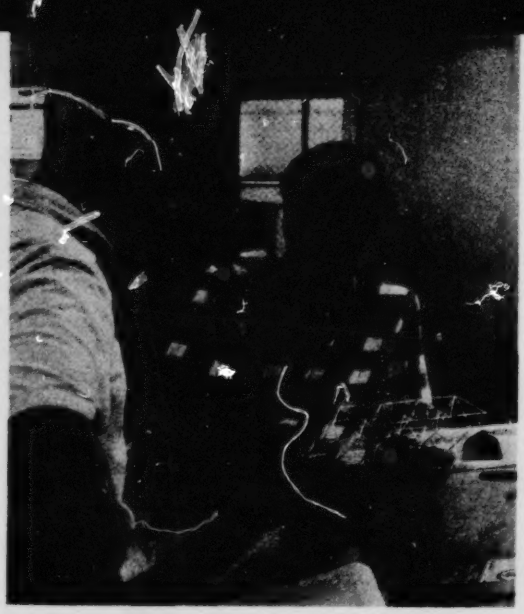
Southeast Asia. The cooperation and technical assistance provided by volunteers have been important United States contributions to Malaysia's development, particularly since there is no A.I.D. program in that country.

In Korea, Thailand, the Philippines and India, population control, agricultural development, industrialization and export promotion are the high priority goals. The mountain kingdom of Nepal is the least developed country in the region. Since its population and economic base are largely rural, increased agricultural productivity and expanded educational opportunities are crucial to its continued progress.

The majority of volunteers in this region also work in education. Projects include teaching English as a foreign language (TEFL), science and mathematics instruction and teacher training. In Thailand and Korea, the Peace Corps has made substantial contributions at both the secondary and university levels, as well as in in-service teacher training. Last year in Thailand, for example, volunteers taught nearly 20,000 students, conducted seminars for 1,200 elementary and secondary school teachers, and participated in 10 TEFL workshops to provide additional training for 800 Thai English teachers. It is noteworthy that the Thai Ministry of Education provided all necessary support for this project, including travel and living allowances for the volunteers.

Agricultural assistance is another important Peace Corps activity throughout the region. In Nepal, Thailand and the Philippines, volunteers work in agricultural extension and development, and similar projects are being developed in Malaysia. In the Philippines and Nepal, Peace Corps fisheries projects have had considerable impact. In Nepal, a fisheries extension project begun in 1970 has resulted in

Retired schoolteacher serves as math/science teacher at elementary school in Kota Bharu, Malaysia. She also instructs local teachers in modern teaching techniques.



Two Peace Corps architects discuss designs for public housing on the island of Saipan in Micronesia.

the training of more than 1,000 Nepalis and the extensive distribution of fingerlings to fish farmers and pond owners.

Several interesting program developments in fiscal 1973 hold much promise for new avenues of Peace Corps assistance to the region. The Nepali government, whose current five-year plan calls for a 25% increase in food production, requested a group of volunteers to teach vocational agriculture. In the Philippines, the Peace Corps was asked to provide volunteers to work in regional planning, reforestation and rural electrification projects. In Korea, a highly successful project in tuberculosis control prompted the government to request Peace Corps volunteers for a similar effort in leprosy control. Also significant was the fact that India, after a two-year hiatus, has again requested volunteers.

The Pacific

The Pacific countries in which Peace Corps serves include Micronesia, Fiji, Tonga, Western Samoa, the Solomon Islands and the islands of the South Pacific Commission. In addition, during fiscal 1973, arrangements were made for volunteers to enter the Gilbert and Ellice Islands.

Micronesia is striving for economic self-sufficiency and a more independent political status, although the major factors in its economy continue to be tourism and the leasing of land for U.S. military use. Fiji's most urgent development needs are income redistribution, employment expansion and an average annual economic growth rate of 6.7%. Since Tonga's economy is almost wholly based on agriculture, that island nation is attempting to increase food production. Western Samoa's development priorities are agricultural progress, manpower training, capital resource development and economic diversification. The other islands of the South Pacific have a similar range of development needs.

About 70% of the volunteers in this region work in a variety of education projects, including the teaching of English, mathematics, science and other subjects. To remain responsive to the evolving educational needs of the Pacific nations, Peace Corps has shifted the focus of these projects from primary to secondary schools, teacher training and higher education. A substantial number of volunteers taught last year at the University of the South Pacific and since 1971 have directly trained 10,000 host country nationals.

Other significant projects included agricultural research, health care, business and public management, and urban and public works.

Intense negotiations to determine Micronesia's future political status are being conducted by the Congress of Micronesia and the United States and could have a major impact on Peace Corps activities there. It is expected that the increasingly independent development paths being taken by the Territory's six districts will result in more requests to Peace Corps for specialized technical assistance.

Another unique development in the Peace Corps' operation in Micronesia was the assignment at the end of fiscal 1973 of volunteers in ACTION's Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE) to assist a small business development program. If this experiment works satisfactorily, it could become the prototype for similar Peace Corps-SCORE projects in other countries.

LATIN AMERICA REGION

TOTAL VOLUNTEERS AND TRAINEES- 2199

Students at the School of Nursing on St. Kitts island receive training from Peace Corps nurse through ward visits as well as formal classes.

The Caribbean

English is the common denominator linking the countries which make up the Peace Corps' Caribbean region: Belize (formerly British Honduras), Jamaica and the Eastern Caribbean Islands, an administrative unit including Barbados, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Kitts-Nevis, Antigua, Grenada and St. Vincent. They also share a British colonial past (with the exception of Montserrat, which is still a British crown colony) and a Caribbean coastline, but it is the English language that distinguishes them from the other French-, Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking countries of Latin America.

Because of this fact, the Peace Corps' work in the region has had a distinct educational emphasis ever since the original group of volunteer teachers was sent to St. Lucia in 1961. In fiscal 1973, education remained the principal focus of Peace Corps' activities in the Caribbean. This results in part from the relative ease of transferring to another English-speaking country skills in education which depend on communications skills. However, the principal reason for the large number of education volunteers in the Caribbean is the importance given this sector by the host country governments. It is the number one development priority in Jamaica and the Eastern Caribbean Islands. In fact, these governments continue to request more teachers, trainers and educational specialists than Peace Corps can supply.

During fiscal 1973, Peace Corps continued the trend established over the past few years of placing volunteers in jobs that have a potentially high "multiplier effect." Rather than simply fill classroom slots, volunteers worked principally as teacher trainers, curriculum experts, or in special education where local teachers were not available. In Jamaica, more than half of the volunteers in 1973 were training Jamaican teachers. Their work has been so successful that Jamaica will soon be able to do without Peace Corps assistance in this area as growing numbers of trained Jamaicans replace volunteers in these jobs. As other countries develop the capacity to meet their needs in education, Peace Corps expects that the Jamaica situation in teacher training will be repeated throughout the region.

A new development in fiscal 1973 was the increase in requests for volunteers in agriculture as the Caribbean countries strive to become self-sufficient in food production and to diversify their economies. While they rely heavily upon the promotion and development of the tourist industry, agriculture remains the major social and economic factor in these countries and represents the principal hope for the future.

Feed grains and forage are closely scrutinized by a Peace Corps lab analyst serving with the Honduran Department of Farms and Ranches. Honduran counterpart is taught new methods to improve fodder.

Central America

Geography, culture and economics determine the boundaries of Peace Corps' Central America region. Five of the six countries—Costa Rica, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala—lie contiguously within the tapering isthmus between Mexico and South America. Spanish-speaking Dominican Republic is (for Peace Corps purposes) included as the sixth country in this region.

Volunteers have been active in this area since the early Sixties. The only recent changes have been the entry into Nicaragua in 1969 and the departure from Panama in 1971.

Central America primarily needs to increase its agricultural productivity. With the exception of Costa Rica, agriculture is the dominant economic and social force in the area, contributing more than 75% of the dollar value of exports and employment for more than 50% of the work force. Yet following the general pattern throughout the continent, the performance of this sector has been unsatisfactory, lagging well behind the growth in the manufacturing and service sectors.

Increased production of both staple and cash crops is the top development priority of all six governments. By far the largest numbers of requests from this region are for skilled farmers

and agricultural technicians or scientists.

To remedy the imbalance between available agricultural skills and requests from the region, the Peace Corps began experimenting two years ago with a concentrated training program designed to prepare "generalist" volunteers for jobs previously thought to have required farm backgrounds and skills. The success of this training method has been the Peace Corps' major accomplishment in Central America in fiscal 1973, vastly increasing the Peace Corps' ability to provide agricultural assistance to this area.

The earthquake that almost totally destroyed the capital city of Nicaragua on December 23, 1972, had a devastating impact on that country and its repercussions are still being felt throughout the region. Volunteers in Nicaragua at the time of the disaster responded courageously, helping with the resettlement of refugees, distributing emergency food and clothing, locating missing persons, restoring electric power, and serving as nurses and para-medics in field hospitals. After immediate relief activities had ended, volunteers turned toward the longer-range problem of helping Nicaraguans grow and market the crops needed to feed the country.

The havoc that the earthquake created in the administration of agricultural projects has been accentuated by a serious, prolonged drought affecting all Central America. The drought has underscored the fact that Peace Corps' major contribution to Central America has been, and will continue to be, in agriculture.

Before Peace Corps' rural electrification project in Nicaragua, many villagers spent the whole day carrying water to their hilltop homes. Now, with electricity, they have a pumping station which brings them water.

A vocational education class at the Galo Plaza School on the Galapagos Islands, 600 miles off the coast of Ecuador.

South America

The continent of South America is a study in progress and poverty. Progress is represented by the continuing surge of industrialization and modernization which has brought the region a rate of economic growth surpassing all targets set in the early 1960s by the Alliance for Progress and the United Nations. Moreover, increasing efficiency in manufacturing, rising foreign investment and increasing continuity of planning are factors which are likely to spur the rate of development and economic growth throughout the 1970s.

Poverty, on the other hand, is reflected in the grim statistic that more than 40% of the population is only marginally involved in the money economy and therefore does not share the fruits of the region's economic growth. The population growth rate is 2.8% annually. Unemployment is rampant. Migration from rural areas will double urban populations within 10 years. Because of unemployment, underemployment and the low level of agricultural productivity, income distribution is highly inequitable.

Five of the eight South American countries in which Peace Corps serves—Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela—can be classified as being of "high economic complexity." They are characterized by a fairly large domestic market, high to medium per capita incomes, high to medium literacy and a somewhat developed infrastructure. These countries are requesting highly skilled and technically oriented volunteers to work with national agencies developing various sectors of the national economy. Paraguay, Uruguay and Ecuador may be termed "low" or "mid-complexity" and are characterized by smaller domestic markets, lower levels of per capita income and literacy and a less developed infrastructure. Volunteer requests from these countries reflect the more basic developmental needs in agriculture and health.

Agricultural assistance will continue to be the Peace Corps' major contribution in the region. Productivity trends are not sufficient to meet expanding needs and this sector has failed to meet the employment needs of the rural population. Host country requests run the gamut from soil scientists, agriculture technicians, skilled farmers, conservationists and forest economists, to farm and market economists. Thirty-four percent of the volunteers are working in crop and animal extension, cooperatives and agricultural planning and research.

Other national priorities, especially in the "high complexity" countries, are urban development, business and education. Thirty percent of the volunteers are working in education projects (including teacher training, university education and vocational training) designed to create the cadres of teachers, technicians and skilled tradesmen necessary to developing economies. Twenty-three percent of the volunteers are involved with business and urban development. Because of the problems created by rural-to-urban migration, these countries have placed great emphasis on city planning, municipal management and the development of small businesses and industry. Peace Corps civil engineers, architects, city planners, MBAs and draftsmen have made significant contributions in helping these nations cope with rapidly growing urban demands and problems.

During time off from rural community development work, volunteer pitches for the home team of a recreation group he helped organize.

At the Institute of Tropical Fish Culture in Buga, Colombia, a fisheries specialist helps determine the best methods for local farmers to raise fish.

Diseased leaf of a castor bean plant in Mato Grosso, Brazil. Agriculture specialists are introducing modern methods and insecticides to help boost crop production.

REVIEW OF DOMESTIC OPERATIONS

The Office of Domestic and Anti-Poverty Operations administers ACTION programs operating within the United States. The domestic programs for which it is responsible include Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), University Year for ACTION (UYA), National Student Volunteer Program, Foster Grandparent Program, Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP), Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE) and the Active Corps of Executives (ACE).

Like their counterparts in the Peace Corps abroad, ACTION volunteers at home bring their diverse skills to bear on a broad range of human, economic, environmental and social problems. The various programs provide opportunities for all Americans to serve their communities and the country either on a full or part time basis.

Fiscal 1973, ACTION's second year as the nation's federal volunteer agency, saw continued progress in the growth of these programs and in the development of administrative systems to support them. By year-end, there were more than 51,000 ACTION volunteers and trainees serving thousands of communities across the country. This figure represents nearly a three-fold increase in domestic volunteer strength over 1972. An additional 391 volunteers participated in pilot programs designed and administered by ACTION's Office of Policy and Program Development.

While all domestic programs fielded increased numbers of volunteers, the most dramatic expansion was in the Agency's two programs for older Americans—RSVP and the Foster Grandparent Program.

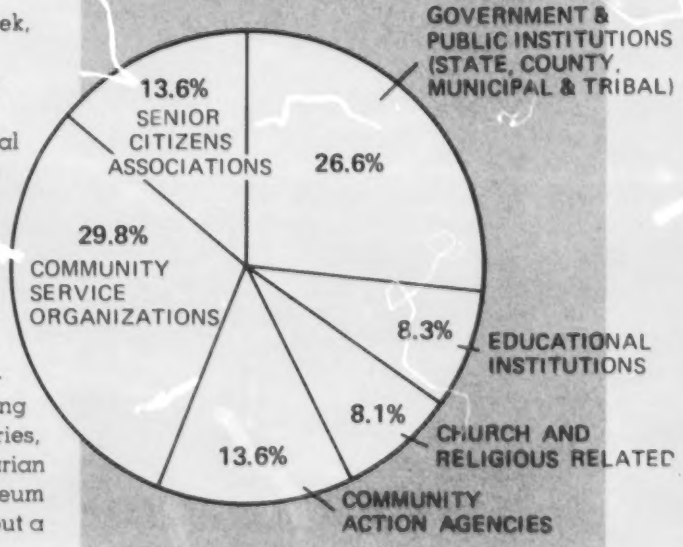
Designed to meet a variety of needs throughout the country, both programs call upon the talents and experience of America's senior citizens and provide them with opportunities for a successful retirement and recognized role in community life. RSVP matches the skills and interests of elderly

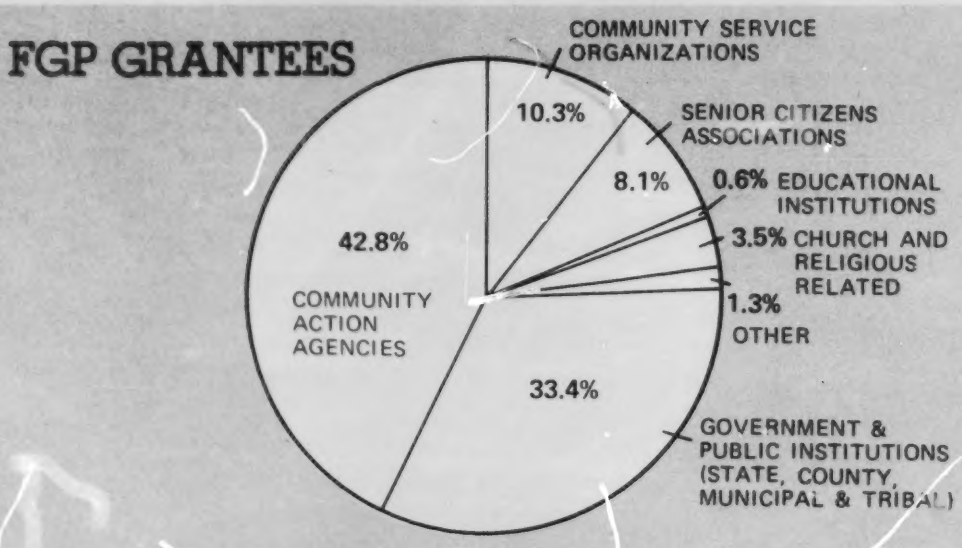
ACTION IN THE U.S.- 51,000 VOLUNTEERS

volunteers with services needed in their communities. The Foster Grandparent Program brings together on a one-to-one basis low-income elderly persons and handicapped children living in institutions; Foster Grandparents serve 4 hours a day, five days a week, and receive a stipend of $1.60 an hour.

Enrollment in RSVP, which began in 1971 with only 11 projects and a handful of volunteers, reached more than 28,000 in fiscal 1973. The awarding of 590 RSVP grants during that period will enable participating local government agencies and public and private nonprofit organizations to place up to 90,000 Senior Volunteers by June, 1974. Moreover, considerable diversity was achieved in the kinds of services Senior Volunteers were called upon to provide. They not only served in hospitals, nursing homes, schools, day care centers and libraries, but in an aerospace museum, a Shakespearian theater, a mounted park patrol and a museum of African-American history, to mention but a

RSVP GRANTEES





few of the innovative types of volunteer assignments.

The Foster Grandparent Program more than doubled during the fiscal year. With the awarding of 147 grants, it is expected that the size of the program will further increase and that 12,300 Foster Grandparents will be in service by mid-1974. Foster Grandparent assignments continued to include health, welfare and educational institutions that provide resident care to children with special needs. The personal attention and affection they receive from their Foster Grandparents has had visible effect in many instances as children once thought of as "hopeless" learn to walk, speak, write or simply interact positively with other human beings. Equally important, the Foster Grandparents themselves find their lives enriched by the knowledge that they are both useful and appreciated.

The Foster Grandparent Program has in fact proved so successful that legislation was enacted by Congress in May, 1973, to broaden the scope of the program. Under this new legislation, Foster Grandparents will be able to serve children in non-residential institutions and private homes on a person-to-person basis.

The same legislation also establishes a new program for older Americans. Based on the Foster Grandparent model and called the Senior Companions Program, it will enable low-income older people to serve needy adults in their own homes, nursing homes and other group settings. Guidelines for this program are being developed and it is expected to be operational in fiscal 1974.

Another important development during the past year was that University Year for ACTION became a regular on-going program within the Office of Domestic and Anti-Poverty Operations. In the two years since UYA was begun as an experimental program by ACTION's Office of Policy and Program Development, it has grown from an enrollment of 1,000 students on 26 campuses to over 1,700 students on 43 campuses.

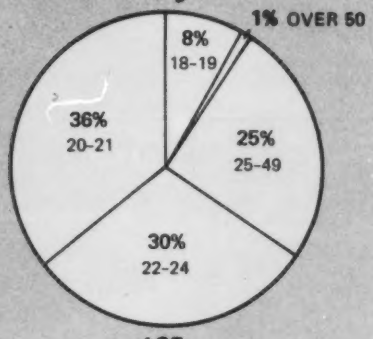
Assigned to a variety of community service organizations, UYA volunteers have made significant contributions to bettering the lives of the poor. They have been particularly effective in mobilizing the resources of their colleges to meet the needs of poverty communities. During fiscal 1973, for example, they were instrumental in persuading their schools to offer adult education courses to low-income people; to contribute computer time to analyze community problems; to establish a clearinghouse of university skills available to the community; and to conduct free income tax assistance programs. Other volunteer efforts led to the establishment of Boy Scout troops for juvenile offenders who are wards of the court, outreach services for needy senior citizens and consumer protection associations within poverty areas.

It is a measure of the program's success that many participating schools are already planning to make UYA a regular part of their academic curricula.

In VISTA, there were a number of developments during the fiscal year which significantly strengthened the program. Not only did the total number of volunteers and trainees increase to more than 4,700, but the number of volunteers recruited locally in their home communities rose to 53%. Applications to serve in VISTA were up as well, indicating a continued commitment to, and interest in, the VISTA program.

VISTA's main purpose is to assist and supplement organizations working to eliminate the causes of poverty. Through the use of volunteer manpower, it seeks to mobilize community resources to solve those problems which poverty communities themselves have identified. In fiscal 1973 VISTA volunteers served in more than 400 different projects designed to overcome the problems of inadequate health care, substandard education and housing, chronic unemployment, inade-

UYA VOLUNTEER PROFILE: Who they are...



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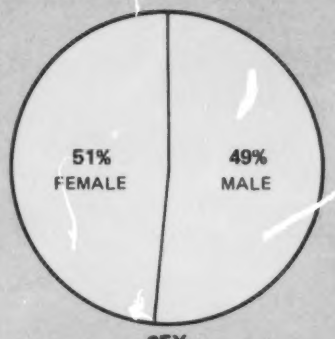

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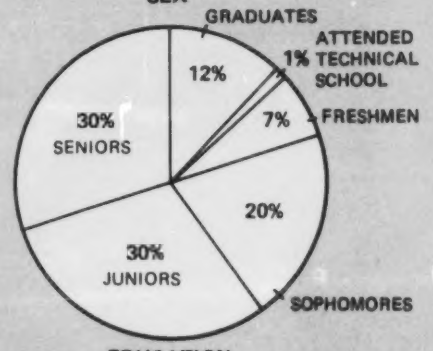

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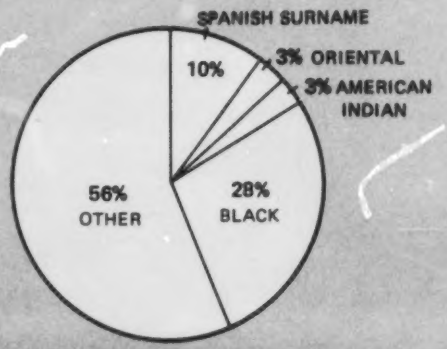
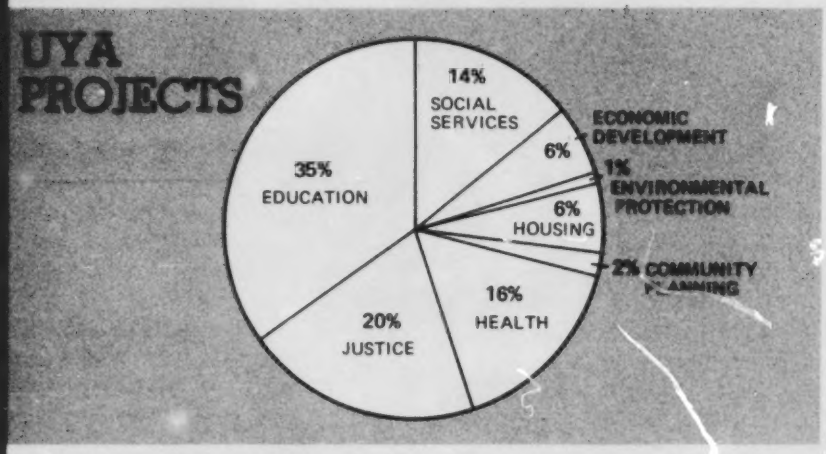
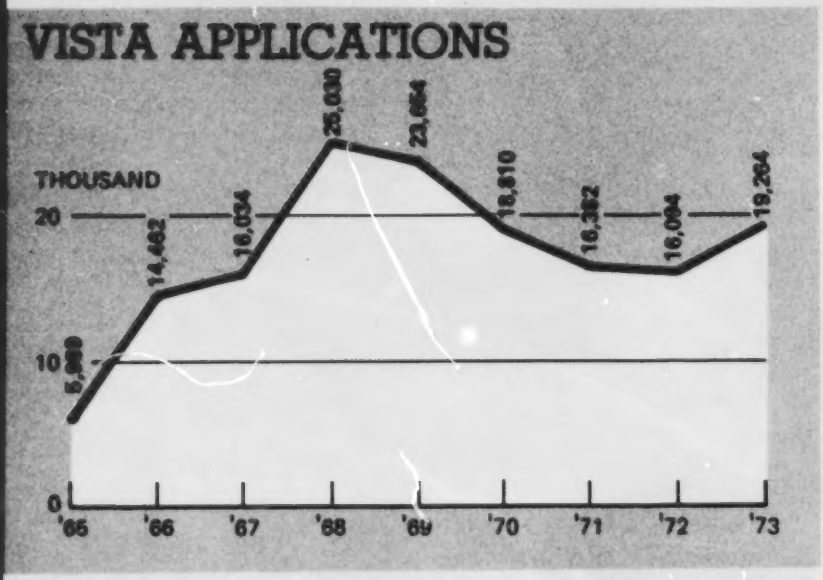
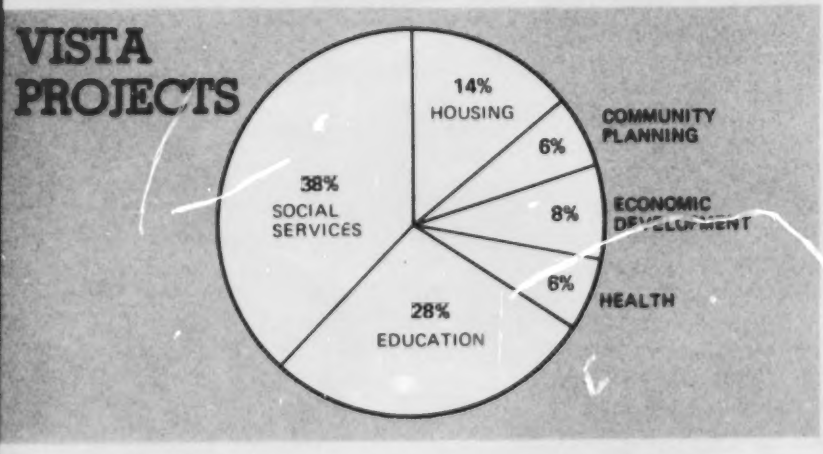


MINORITY PARTICIPATION







quate social and legal services, community planning and economic development. Living modestly among the people they serve. VISTA volunteers are well placed to help poor communities develop a momentum toward self-help and the capacities for leadership, problem-solving and the decision-making which affects their lives.

During fiscal 1973, particular attention was given to the implementation across the country of goal-oriented criteria for VISTA projects. Developed in 1972, the new criteria require the participation of community people in the planning, formation and development of VISTA projects, clearly defined volunteer tasks and objectives to be achieved within a specific time framework. They also provide for the planned phase-out of volunteers as other resources are mobilized and community people are able to carry on the work done by the volunteers.

In all ten regions, a principal activity was the review and, where necessary, the redevelopment of all on-going VISTA projects. Under the new guidelines, 135 new projects were developed; 69 were terminated either because of non-conformance with the VISTA criteria or as the result of a natural phase-out when the community assumed responsibility.

Other types of administrative support have helped make VISTA more effective in meeting its goals. Monitoring and evaluation systems

were developed to assess the strengths and weaknesses of the new program criteria at both the regional and project levels, and an in-house study of VISTA's impact on participating communities was completed. These will be invaluable in further improving VISTA programming.

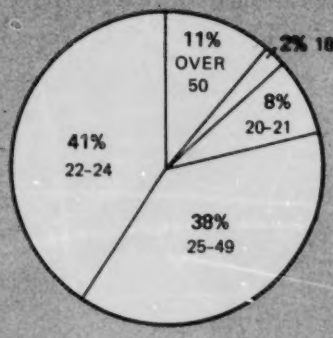
Considerable progress was achieved in SCORE and ACE, volunteer organizations which bring the expertise of retired or active businessmen and women to struggling small businesses and minority-owned enterprises. These programs operate under a cooperative management agreement between the Small Business Administration and ACTION.

During their second year as part of ACTION, there was a better definition of the areas of responsibility between ACTION, the SBA and the National SCORE Council, which is the governing body of SCORE volunteers.

New SCORE/ACE chapters were opened, membership increased and SCORE handled roughly 50% more cases than in 1972. Significantly, SCORE/ACE ties with local civic organizations were strengthened as members broadened the scope of their activities beyond individually-owned small businesses. In addition, volunteers other than active or retired private business executives were recruited. SCORE, for example, has begun to enroll retired state and federal government employees and attorneys, while ACE is recruiting doctors, lawyers and other professional people.

One area in which volunteer service has grown dramatically in the past few years is among high school and college students. ACTION's National Student Volunteer Program is a support program for their efforts. While it does not field volunteers itself or have authority over local program activities, the National Student Volunteer Program provides training, technical assistance materials and on-site consultation to local high school and

VISTA VOLUNTEER PROFILE: Who they are...



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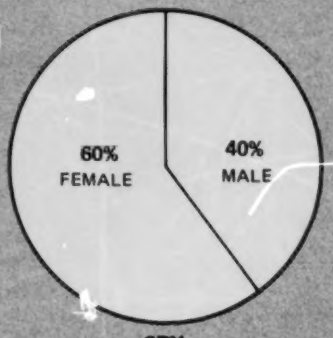

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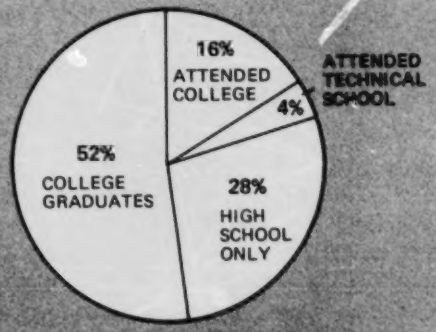

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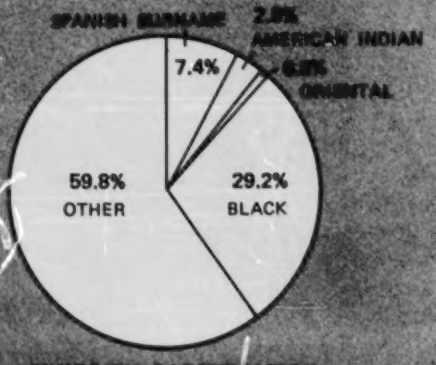


MINORITY PARTICIPATION

SCORE MEANS BUSINESS

	FY 1972	FY 1973
CHAPTERS	185	219
COUNSELING CASES	19,545	29,185

college volunteer programs. During fiscal 1973, this unit published two issues of Synergist, a volunteer magazine, and a high school manual to help educators develop "action-learning" volunteer programs for students. In addition, more than 20,000 technical assistance items were distributed, including how-to manuals, program kits, funding guides and training resource materials.

Two years after ACTION's creation, the merger has begun to bear fruit. Not only have there been significant savings in the recruitment and placement of volunteers and in other administrative areas, but there has been a marked increase in inter-program cooperation in the field. This trend is being encouraged under ACTION's new goals, in order to put the full range of the Agency's volunteer resources to work for needy Americans.

Examples of projects which cut across program lines include: SCORE working with UYA volunteers to develop a low-cost housing plan for rehabilitating rundown housing in Utah; a VISTA-organized sewing cooperative providing uniforms needed in several Foster Grandparent projects; UYA volunteers bringing Foster Grandparents into their project at the Los Angeles Spastic Children's Center to provide a more comprehensive range of services for the young patients; and VISTA and RSVP volunteers establishing multi-purpose senior centers in rural Oregon communities.

To improve management and administrative support, the Office of Domestic and Anti-Poverty Operations completed program decentralization in fiscal 1973. The ten regional offices assumed responsibility for approving VISTA projects in November, 1972; Foster Grandparent Programs in December, 1972; Retired Senior Volunteer Programs in April, 1973; and University Year for ACTION programs in July, 1973. Also decentralized to regional offices were certain administrative functions such as the authority to award grants and contracts.

Finally, fiscal 1973 saw increased financial contributions to local ACTION projects from both the public and private sectors. The Danforth Foundation awarded $20,000 to the University of Missouri to expand university services to the local community through UYA. Public and private agencies contributed funds to several Foster Grandparent projects, and RSVP grantees across the country continued to increase the non-federal portions of their budgets.

REGION I

CONNECTICUT
110 VISTA
223 FGP
232 RSVP
75 SCORE
24 ACE

MAINE
117 VISTA
30 FGP
287 RSVP
48 SCORE
8 ACE

MASSACHUSETTS
362 VISTA
137 UYA
181 FGP
1,047 RSVP
177 SCORE
27 ACE

NEW HAMPSHIRE
74 VISTA
50 FGP
221 RSVP
63 SCORE
38 ACE

RHODE ISLAND
111 VISTA
42 FGP
403 RSVP
29 SCORE
87 ACE

VERMONT
60 VISTA
42 UYA
51 FGP
214 RSVP
43 SCORE
58 ACE

Region I is an area with a range of urgent problems. There are isolated elderly people and dying industries and towns in Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire; there is poverty, crime and deprivation in the crowded ghettos of Boston, Providence and Hartford. During fiscal 1973, ACTION's volunteers—over 4,600 strong—served in a wide variety of projects designed to meet the needs of New England communities.

In Brighton, Mass., for example, VISTA volunteers organized community doctors, a registered nurse and two eye specialists from Beth Israel Hospital to staff a free health clinic for the elderly; in one day alone, 44 senior citizens availed themselves of the medical services provided by this VISTA health care project. In Norwich, Conn., 48 Foster Grandparents each devoted 20 hours a week to retarded children at the Seaside Center, while Senior Volunteers in Providence, R.I., worked as RSVP counselors and teachers' aides in the overburdened public school system. The SCORE chapter in New Bedford, Mass., came up with a solution to that city's sewage disposal problem. University of Massachusetts UYA volunteers provided much needed mental health services in Boston.

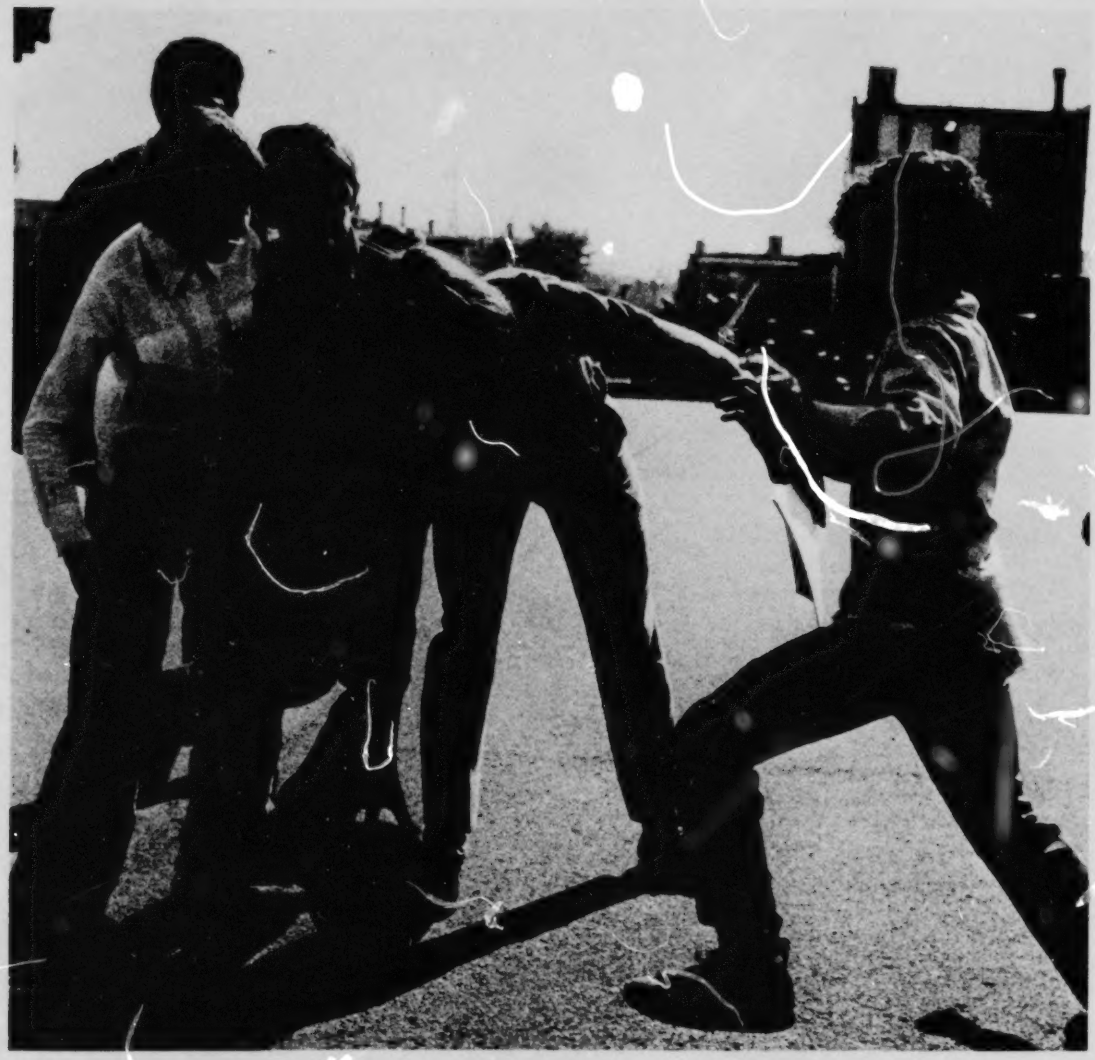
Although all the region's programs showed substantial growth in the last year, those involving older Americans grew at a particularly rapid rate. Foster Grandparents increased by more than 20% to 577 volunteers. RSVP jumped from 68 volunteers and two grants in fiscal 1972 to 2,404 volunteers and 50 grants in fiscal 1973. A continued rapid growth rate is projected for fiscal 1974.

SCORE/ACE formed four new chapters and increased their regional membership, while University Year for ACTION maintained cooperative projects with the University of Massachusetts at Boston and Amherst and the University of Vermont.

There were more VISTA volunteers serving in Region I than in any other ACTION region. One of the region's primary goals for the year was to refine and expand the use of "consortia" as sponsors of VISTA projects. Found to be particularly effective in mobilizing a broad spectrum of community resources and support, the "consortia" unite local leaders and various agencies using VISTA volunteers.

In Boston's Spanish-speaking area, for instance, six local Hispanic organizations joined together as Agencias Unidas to sponsor VISTA volunteers in a project that provides assistance in housing, resettlement and education. At year-end, Region I was exploring the applica-

Boys from low-income neighborhood in Holyoke, Mass., learn leadership and sportsmanship in UYA recreation program.



tion of this system to other programs, especially RSVP.

Region I completed staffing of key positions and opened three district offices respectively in Hartford, Conn., Boston, Mass., and Concord, N.H., in order to improve the administrative support of volunteers in the field.

REGION II

VIRGIN ISLANDS
37 VISTA
3 RSVP

NEW JERSEY
31 VISTA
50 UYA
301 FGP
592 RSVP
119 SCORE
117 ACE

NEW YORK
266 VISTA
82 UYA
941 FGP
3,353 RSVP
272 SCORE
150 ACE

PUERTO RICO
244 VISTA
107 FGP
13 SCORE
6 ACE

Voluntarism, or "voluntarismo," cuts across linguistic and cultural barriers in Region II. Spreading from Lake Ontario, New York City and Newark to the palm-fringed Caribbean islands of Puerto Rico and the U. S. Virgin Islands, it is a region marked by contrast and diversity. In this area, 15% of the families live below the poverty level. There are more than 5 million elderly. One-third of the population is Spanish-speaking.

During fiscal 1973, Region II worked towards uniting community organizations and ACTION programs in new approaches to meeting more of the region's needs. With this objective, five experimental cost-shared programs were developed in cooperation with ACTION's Office of Policy and Program Development.

One successful example was the Jersey City State College Adult Basic Education Program in Jersey City, N.J., which offered a much needed service to the community. Many adults in the area needed English lessons or remedial reading. The program could afford teachers but did not have funds for the special booklets and learning tools that would make the courses effective in teaching the local adults. ACTION supplied a volunteer curriculum development specialist, who is creating the special material necessary, while the New Jersey Department of Education, U.S. Office of Education and ACTION share the cost.

UYA, the Foster Grandparent Program, RSVP and SCORE/ACE all increased volunteer strength and developed new projects. The number of VISTA volunteers, many of whom were recruited locally, remained the same as in 1972; training cycles in both Puerto Rico/Virgin Islands and New York/New Jersey were increased to allow reasonably small classes. VISTA was further strengthened through cooperation with other ACTION programs. In one successful joint effort, VISTA and SCORE collaborated in providing pre-release job counseling to inmates on Riker's Island prison in New York.

VISTA architects serving with community group in Harlem plan to build low-cost housing on vacant lots which are now collecting garbage.

Older Americans programs also expanded in Region II. RSVP projects included a 70-year-old retired teacher who teaches English to a Taiwanese child and a senior choral group from Central Harlem which entertains patients at Manhattan State-Meyer Hospital. Foster Grandparents were at work in Puerto Rico as well as New York and New Jersey, providing personal attention, affection and guidance to over 2,600 institutionalized children.

Efforts by UYA volunteers led to the establishment of a neighborhood library information and assistance center in cooperation with Queens College, N. Y. Other UYA volunteers assisted M.A.S.H. (Mobilization for Adolescent Student Health), enlisting volunteers from 11 New York City colleges in a health education and maintenance program.

SCORE/ACE volunteers broadened the scope of their counseling services to encompass nonprofit institutions as well as small businesses. For example, one SCORE member helped set up a patients' and visitors' canteen run by psychiatric patients in Harlem Hospital. Chapters are active in New York, New Jersey and Puerto Rico.

ACE volunteer advises family who run a dry-cleaning business in New York City.

REGION III

DELAWARE
18 VISTA
47 FGP
45 RSVP
1 SCORE
1 ACE

PENNSYLVANIA
144 VISTA
32 UYA
544 FGP
1,345 RSVP
198 SCORE
86 ACE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
36 VISTA
52 UYA
55 FGP
195 RSVP
41 SCORE
60 ACE

VIRGINIA
64 VISTA
11 UYA
103 FGP
121 RSVP
63 SCORE
12 ACE

MARYLAND
45 VISTA
30 UYA
143 FGP
601 RSVP
36 SCORE
20 ACE

WEST VIRGINIA
28 VISTA
9 UYA
184 FGP
61 RSVP
18 SCORE
6 ACE

In June, 1972, torrential rains from Hurricane Agnes swept across Region III, leaving many thousands homeless and financially ruined, and facing years of hard work and rebuilding before the scars of the flood can be erased. ACTION's volunteers responded to the disaster in an effort marked by cooperation, accomplishment and the ingenuity that is one of voluntarism's most vital characteristics.

Volunteers in ACTION programs were on the scene almost immediately. Eighty experienced VISTAs were brought into the hard-hit Pennsylvania area from five ACTION regions. They came with architectural, business, carpentry and mechanical skills, as well as invaluable experience in community self-help and organization. They helped communities to clean up, rebuild, plan and organize. As a result, 2,364 homes were cleaned up, 50 tons of mud removed, 200 elderly and poor persons placed in public housing, and on-going community organizations such as Interfaith were supported. Even after the flood waters receded, VISTA volunteers remained on the job to deal with the long term debilitating effects of the disaster.

NSVP volunteers from Pennsylvania State University, from Community College of the Finger Lakes in N.Y., from Hobart and Cornell worked as clean-up crews, counselors and in any way they could to assist in joint efforts with the Red Cross, local Fire Departments and the Office of Emergency Preparedness.

SCORE/ACE, in conjunction with Small

Blind resident of a Virginia nursing home is never bored thanks to RSVP, which provides a mobile library service.

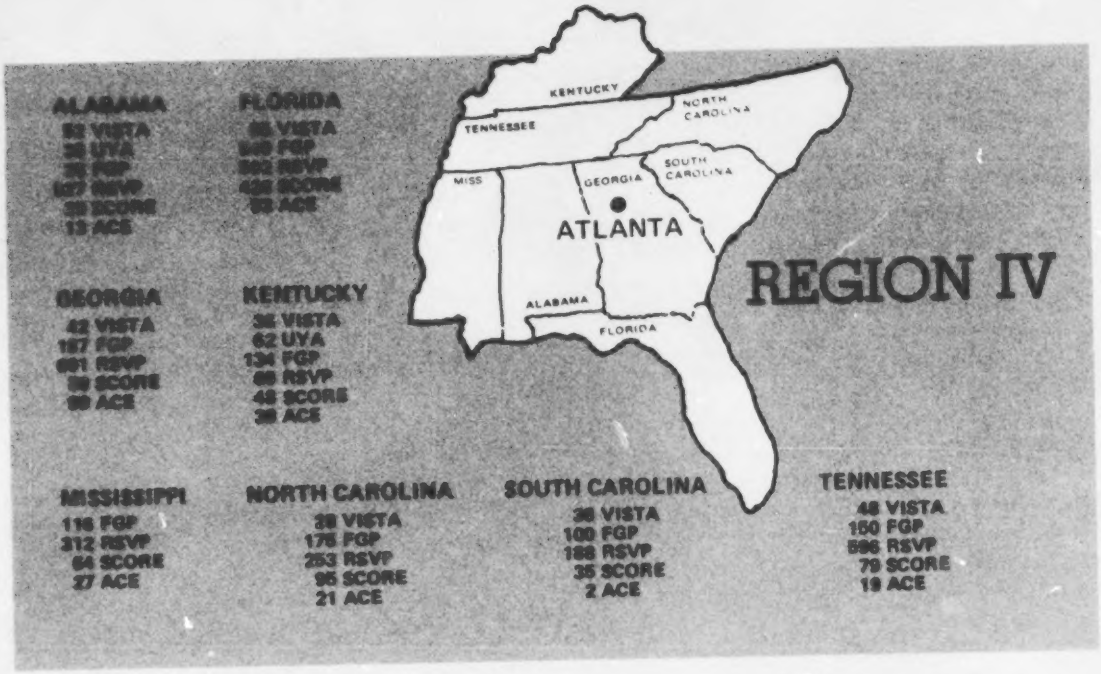
Art therapy is one technique used by a UYA volunteer in a social adjustment class for Washington, D. C., junior high school students.

Business Administration loan officers, provided invaluable counseling to those applying for disaster loans.

Not all developments in Region III involved the floods. Older Americans programs expanded dramatically. RSVP grew from two grantees to 53 and now has 2,368 volunteers at work. Foster Grandparent grantees increased from 15 to 18, for a total of 1,076 volunteers.

There was also evidence of more flexible and comprehensive programming within the region. One new project initiated in Virginia used SCORE and VISTA volunteers jointly as counselors to ex-offenders trying to re-establish themselves in the community.

Fiscal 1973 was a year of initiative and innovation in Region III. Volunteers responded quickly and effectively to the sudden problems resulting from Hurricane Agnes in Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and Harrisburg, Pa. Elsewhere, in the rural hollows of Appalachia and the inner cities and small towns, they were quietly going about the business of helping others help themselves.



There is a "neighborliness" in the southern states which make up Region IV that is essential to the volunteer spirit. The area has a strong tradition of private service waiting to be drawn into ACTION. In fiscal 1973, ACTION acted as a catalyst for volunteer service, bringing new methods and ideas to existing organizations and developing new ACTION projects throughout the eight-state region.

An interesting example of how ACTION's resources can supplement those of existing progr[illegible]s involves the Georgia Indigent Legal Services and VISTA. This organization offers free legal counseling to the poor. As often happens, however, the program encountered difficulties in informing potential clients within the poverty community that their service existed. VISTA volunteers so effectively spread the word to the poor that client service was boosted by more than 100%.

New community sponsors were found for many of the projects, broadening the base of public support for ACTION programs. As VISTA sponsors, there were city and county government agencies, planning districts and the State Bar of Georgia. RSVP grantees included colleges, library boards and local government agencies. In addition, two new Foster Grandparent projects were developed, placing volunteers with children in non-institutional settings.

VISTA worked in conjunction with the Office of Consumer Affairs in distributing 3,000 food pamphlets to low-income communities.

Region IV also participated in other joint inter-agency programs such as Project Find, designed to locate and assist isolated and needy older persons.

SCORE established new chapters in Tupelo, Miss., Fayetteville, N.C., Lexington, Ky. and Charleston, S.C., and increased its assistance to minority-owned businesses, including a Georgia credit union and a North Carolina elevator company.

RSVP attracts volunteers from all walks of life. Here a former lieutenant colonel in the Army Nurse Corps helps out at the Matty Hersee Hospital in Meridan, Miss.

The University of Alabama UYA fielded volunteers in such areas as criminal justice, community planning, economic development and housing. One outstanding project utilizes UYA volunteers assigned to the Tuscaloosa Police Youth Bureau to mobilize interested college students to serve as "big brothers" to juvenile delinquents. The result has been a drop in the juvenile recidivism rate from 40% to 9%.

UYA volunteers at the University of Kentucky assisted inner city residents to improve education, housing, health and justice.

Boys at Ellisville, Miss., State School for the mentally retarded enjoy a game of basketball with Foster Grandparents.

42

REGION V

ILLINOIS
136 VISTA
41 UYA
541 FGP
1,247 RSVP
130 SCORE
48 ACE

INDIANA
37 VISTA
207 FGP
622 RSVP
34 SCORE
12 ACE

MICHIGAN
50 VISTA
38 UYA
350 FGP
113 RSVP
93 SCORE
122 ACE

MINNESOTA
78 VISTA
12 UYA
258 FGP
736 RSVP
109 SCORE
61 ACE

OHIO
96 VISTA
58 UYA
521 FGP
1,762 RSVP
163 SCORE
105 ACE

WISCONSIN
98 VISTA
27 UYA
281 FGP
115 RSVP
72 SCORE
36 ACE

New projects developed with new types of sponsors were markedly successful in Region V. ACTION volunteers made progress in working with ethnic organizations, private industry, state and local governments to fulfill a variety of needs.

For example, in the highly industrialized cities like Chicago, Gary, Detroit and Cleveland, there are pockets of impoverished and isolated older persons living in heavily ethnic communities who lack the bare essentials for decent housing, medical care and nutrition. Many are immigrants, further isolated from the American mainstream because they have retained their native languages and cultures.

VISTA, under the sponsorship of city and state governments, worked out a project which utilizes bi-lingual volunteers from the different ethnic communities to search out and assist these people. Inaugurated in Chicago, Project Senior Ethnic Find served 22 ethnic communities in Chicago, Gary, Detroit and Cleveland during the fiscal year. Significantly, the majority of volunteers were themselves senior citizens.

Another outstanding VISTA project, which links up with both national and local institutions, is Operation Dare. Funded by the Portland Cement Association, the Illinois Department of Corrections, and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Operation Dare helps ex-felons in the critical four-week period following release from penal institutions. Five ex-convicts, all VISTA volunteers, assisted other ex-offenders to find and keep employment. It was the first time in Chicago that former criminals have been asked to participate in a volunteer service project of this type.

SCORE/ACE activity produced some striking successes

VISTA's Project Senior Ethnic Find utilizes bi-lingual community volunteers to search out and assist needy elderly persons cut off by language and cultural barriers.

in new areas. Members of the Springfield, Ill., SCORE chapter, 50% of whom are state government retirees, set up a program to counsel municipalities and townships having administrative problems with revenue-sharing. For example, a township with 200 employees but no organized personnel system received counseling by an ex-state personnel administrator; it now has a smoothly functioning operation with improved employee morale.

The Older Americans Volunteer Programs in general, and RSVP in particular, made great progress in both the number of volunteers recruited and the number of people being served. Region V now has more Senior Volunteers at work than in any other part of the country.

Due to the outstanding record of the Foster Grandparent Program, various governmental units and private foundations increased their contributions to the program during the past year. The Minnesota State Legislature appropriated $200,000 for a two-year period to support 90 Foster Grandparents; the Lilly Endowment of Indiana awarded $56,000 to the Indianapolis Foster Grandparent Program to support 20 volunteers; and Model Cities provided financial assistance to place 25 Foster Grandparents in Detroit day care centers.

UYA projects have doubled in Region V. Student volunteers from Kent State and Central State in Ohio, the University of Minnesota, University of Illinois, University of Michigan, and University of Wisconsin at Green Bay worked on problems of housing, health, economic development and administration of justice.

"Keeping small business healthy is one of the best things we can do for America," says Detroit SCORE volunteer. Here he counsels a recent immigrant who owns grocery and gift shop.

REGION VI

ARKANSAS
102 VISTA
105 FGP
89 RSVP
37 SCORE
57 ACE

LOUISIANA
31 VISTA
42 UYA
148 FGP
129 RSVP
84 SCORE
31 ACE

NEW MEXICO
95 VISTA
71 FGP
9 RSVP
49 SCORE
16 ACE

OKLAHOMA
58 VISTA
139 FGP
544 RSVP
36 SCORE
27 ACE

TEXAS
180 VISTA
73 UYA
532 FGP
2,067 RSVP
279 SCORE
245 ACE

Region VI stretches from the semi-tropical state of Louisiana to the semi-arid country of New Mexico. The rich heritage of the region blends Indian, Chicano and ethnic Europeans in a unique mix of peoples and cultures. Because of the variety of people and the diversity of rural and urban problems, Region VI has sought to achieve flexible and innovative programming.

During fiscal 1973, the first ACE chapter in the nation was organized in Houston, Texas. Comprised of a broad cross-section of young businessmen representing Houston's tri-ethnic culture, it meets on a monthly basis and serves all aspects of Houston's small business community. Six new SCORE chapters were also organized in Region VI.

The Foster Grandparent Program was significantly strengthened through increased local support and an increase of nearly 40% in volunteers, who by year-end numbered 995. Houston Hospital was so satisfied with its program that it absorbed the support costs for 20 additional Foster Grandparents.

RSVP assignments placed volunteers in nursing homes, mayors' offices, day care centers and other sites where their services contributed substantially to the well-being of people in those communities.

Two new UYA programs were launched during the year. Participating schools now include Texas Southern University in Houston, Southern Louisiana University in Lafayette, and El Paso Community College. The skillful work and dedication of the UYA volunteers has benefitted poverty communities in such areas as housing rehabilitation, private tutoring and health care.

VISTA branched out into new areas of assistance as efforts were made to develop projects which are effective in responding to local needs. In Corpus Christi, Texas, VISTA volunteers succeeded in testing for sickle cell anemia among 75% of the city's black population. In New Orleans, VISTA volunteers organized a coalition of 26 community groups seeking to make television programming more responsive to the needs of low-income people.

VISTA volunteer works with a hog co-op in the mountains of New Mexico.

VISTA in Region VI was further strengthened by "in-house" training of volunteers. This method not only resulted in decreased costs to the government, but provided training sessions that more effectively equipped volunteers for their assignments.

Daily visits from a Foster Grandparent make all the difference to this retarded child at the State School in Corpus Christi, Texas.

VISTA lawyer prepares case for a Houston restaurant owner and her family.

REGION VII

IOWA
68 VISTA
126 FGP
498 RSVP
188 SCORE
20 ACE

KANSAS
84 VISTA
96 FGP
192 RSVP
46 SCORE
36 ACE

MISSOURI
82 VISTA
48 UYA
286 FGP
418 RSVP
131 SCORE
74 ACE

NEBRASKA
73 VISTA
82 UYA
42 FGP
187 RSVP
53 SCORE
35 ACE

It was in Region VII that President Nixon first called for the creation of a new federal agency for volunteer service both at home and abroad. Addressing a student-faculty convocation at the University of Nebraska, the President spoke of "an alliance of the generations" which would expand opportunities for volunteer action and link the talents and idealism of the young with the talents and experience of the old in combatting poverty, ignorance, disease and suffering.

Now, two years after the creation of ACTION, that "alliance of the generations" has made significant contributions to bettering the lives of the people of the Plains States.

The region has a range of both urban and rural problems. Kinloch, Mo., for example, the country's third largest black municipality, is faced with an unemployment rate twice as high as the national average. The school tax rate is the highest in the state, while the per child income is the lowest. Sixty-four percent of the housing is substandard, 90% without sewers and 14% without running water.

During a 12-month period, University of Missouri UYA has helped to make Kinloch a "new town." Working with City Hall, volunteers developed an accounting system for Kinloch, helped prepare an annual budget and a new management system, and enlisted outside help from various corporations. Other volunteers worked to improve housing, facilitate economic development and help the city in its attempts to provide better services to its residents.

At the close of fiscal 1972, Region VII had 29 VISTA projects. This year 34 were in operation. When the region was declared a disaster area in May, 1973, after the Mississippi and her tributaries overran their banks, VISTA volunteers responded quickly to requests for help from the Office of Emergency Preparedness, establishing and running six emergency centers for flood victims.

Another successful project was in community architecture in Kansas City, Mo. Licensed architects were assigned to work with teams composed of a VISTA volunteer, a student architect and a low-income group or individual as client. The work of the various teams resulted in low-cost plans for home rehabilitation, urban environment exhibits, a design for a ceramic kiln and a minority business exhibit. Participation by the City Planning Department, Model Cities, Black Economic Union, United

Mexican-American Task Force, HUD and the St. Joseph Hospital Society brought greater resources to the poverty community.

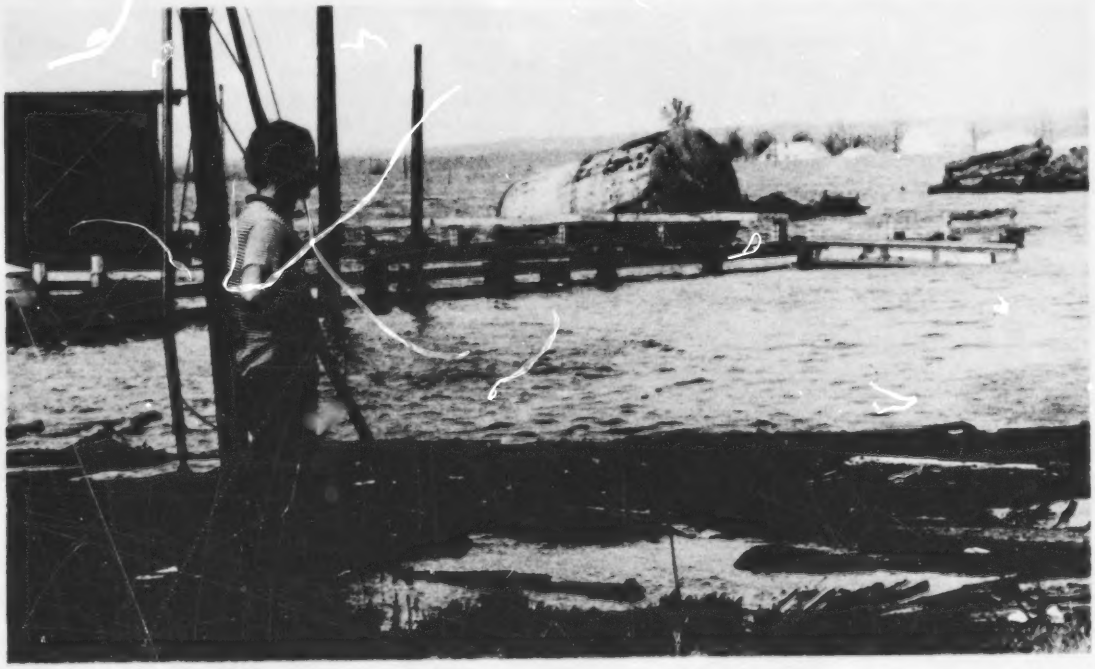
Many new RSVP projects were started as grants in the region more than tripled. A diverse group of sponsors, including Rotary Clubs, Chambers of Commerce, Red Cross chapters, junior colleges, mental health clinics, Councils on Aging, a YMCA and an Optimist Club, enables Senior Volunteers to meet a broad range of community and individual needs.

The region's Foster Grandparent Program more than doubled the number of its volunteers, from 236 to 530 by year-end. Most were serving mentally retarded children in institutions, adding an important dimension to their lives.

SCORE chapters were operating in every major city in Region VII. It is estimated that counseling of small and minority-owned businesses increased by 30% during fiscal 1973.

Time out at elementary school on the Santee Sioux Reservation, where UYA volunteers from the University of Nebraska at Lincoln teach and help develop curricula.

VISTA volunteer in St. Louis area surveys damage caused by flood.



REGION VIII

COLORADO
103 VISTA
35 UYA
76 FGP
612 RSVP
76 SCORE
90 ACE

MONTANA
62 VISTA
41 UYA
60 FGP
332 RSVP
73 SCORE
30 ACE

NORTH DAKOTA
26 VISTA
65 UYA
30 FGP
218 RSVP
31 SCORE
67 ACE

SOUTH DAKOTA
29 VISTA
80 FGP
54 SCORE
27 ACE

UTAH
56 VISTA
35 UYA
105 FGP
168 RSVP
34 SCORE
23 ACE

WYOMING
7 VISTA
45 FGP
72 RSVP
26 SCORE
20 ACE

Region VIII takes in rugged frontier country where land stretches for hundreds of miles with only sparse human population. Twenty-four Indian tribes such as the Sioux, Crow, Blackfeet and Cheyenne, for too long the forgotten Americans, live here. Many of the cities are young, booming and suffering from growing pains.

One of the most urgent problems in the area is the plight of the Indian population, both on and off the reservations. By every economic measure they rank last. Indians have the highest unemployment and illiteracy rates and receive the worst medical care of any group in the nation.

In a concerted effort to overcome this situation, UYA, VISTA and SCORE/ACE are working with tribal councils and other Indian organizations in a variety of projects.

During fiscal 1973, approximately 60% of the

RSVP arts and crafts instructor teaches mentally retarded women knitting and crocheting.

VISTA volunteer advises Sioux rancher on new cattle-raising and farming techniques.

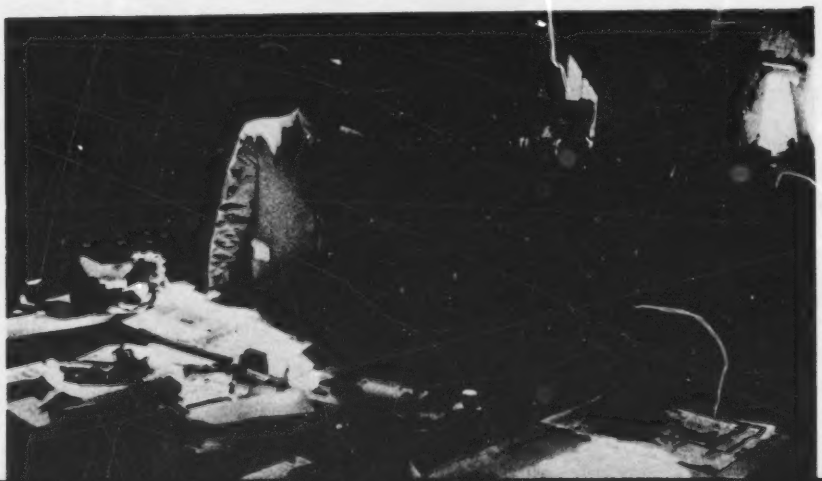
region's UYA volunteers were focusing their efforts on improving education, health care and employment opportunities for Indians on and off the reservations. SCORE/ACE worked with the Sioux in South Dakota to establish recreation and reforestation programs; with the Crow Reservation in developing a centralized bookkeeping system; and with an Indian handicraft manufacturing business in Monta[illegible] VISTA projects included adult education and tutoring among the Blac[illegible]t Tribe and a home for the elderly under co-sponsorship with the Northern Cheyenne Tribal Council.

When floods hit several parts of Region VIII, recovery efforts by organizations such as the Wattenburg, Colo., Improvement Association were assisted by VISTA manpower and SCORE business expertise, again demonstrating that ACTION volunteers could respond with speed and compassion in a disaster situation.

In Denver, other VISTA volunteers worked with the Metro Housing Center and the American Institute of Architects to improve the quality of low-income housing.

The region's Foster Grandparent projects increased, with two new grants being awarded in Montana and Colorado to provide more opportunities for the elderly residents of those states to participate in this popular program.

Enrollment in RSVP, which fielded 41 Senior Volunteers at the end of fiscal 1972, grew to 1,402 by June, 1973, bringing much needed services to urban and rural areas alike.



Auto repair shop is operating successfully after SCORE helped owner select location and set up accounting and pricing procedures.

Perhaps no region is more varied in character than Region IX. The problems of rural isolation, migrant workers, big city ghettos and Indian reservations, as well as overall needs in health, education, nutrition, housing and employment, are all further complicated by the multi-culture mix of the region and the enormous population growth over the past several decades.

Fiscal 1973 saw considerable expansion in ACTION programs throughout the region. VISTA volunteers worked in 26 new projects, most of them located in Southern California and designed to promote economic development in the poverty communities in that area. The year was also marked by increased legal services to Indians in their own communities in rural Nevada and Arizona.

Typical VISTA projects include the Humboldt Open Door Clinic in Arcata, Calif., and the State Department of Health Program in Hawaii. The Humboldt program delivers a wide variety of medical services to the poor, most of whom are of Portuguese descent, living in a 100-mile rural area in Northern California. Virtually every segment of the community has been mobilized for volunteer work to support the clinic.

The goal of the new Hawaii medical project,

Known as "Smiley" to hundreds of San Diego children, a retired clown can continue doing what he loves best through RSVP.

which uses locally recruited bi-lingual volunteers, is to inoculate 38,000 immigrants against tuberculosis and to help improve community health facilities.

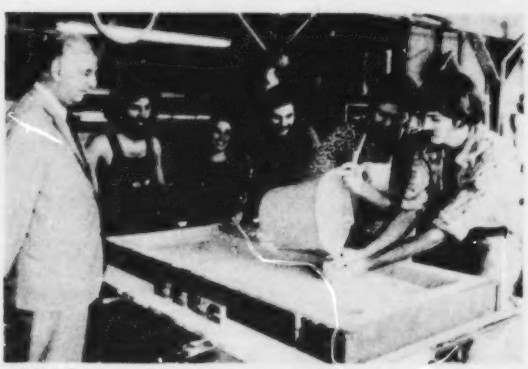
Two new California UYA projects were also developed. At New College of California, in Sausalito, 40 volunteers served as legal paraprofessionals with two legal aid foundations, working in close cooperation with VISTA lawyers assigned to those centers. Others designed and produced low-cost, prototype furniture for the elderly poor in San Francisco's Chinatown. Still other UYA volunteers became ombudsmen for prisoners in the San Bruno jail. In addition, a UYA planning grant was awarded to the University of California at Los Angeles for a program in which Vietnam veterans will counsel other ex-servicemen with mental and emotional readjustment problems.

The largest Foster Grandparent project for American Indians was started on the Navajo Reservation in Arizona, with a projected 120 grandparents serving 240 children. They not only give the children affection and guidance, but are also able to transmit a special pride and knowledge of the Navajo culture and language. Two additional Foster Grandparent projects, located in Ukiah and Redding, Calif., were developed under the new legislation for service in non-institutional settings.

RSVP attracted volunteers literally by the thousands and by the end of June, 1973, was fielding 3,686 Senior Volunteers.

An experimental Cooperative Volunteer Program in Honolulu, developed in conjunction with ACTION's Office of Policy and Program Development, placed volunteers in a library for the blind and physically handicapped and in correctional institutions to assist in legal rights and education.

Finally, SCORE counseling saved at least $3.5 million dollars for the region's small businessmen and women, according to the Small Business Administration. Over 900 SCORE/ACE volunteers provided free management counseling in such matters as record keeping, accounting, marketing, merchandising and financial management.



SCORE counselor and young partners in a sandcasting operation forge their own alliance of the generations to put a new business on its feet.

Foster Grandparents and UYA volunteers work together at the Los Angeles Spastic Children's Center to provide a more comprehensive range of services to the young patients.

REGION X

WASHINGTON
150 VISTA
122 UYA
190 FGP
1,215 RSVP
163 SCORE
30 ACE

IDAHO
52 VISTA
25 UYA
47 FGP
154 RSVP
52 SCORE
39 ACE

ALASKA
68 VISTA
19 FGP
13 SCORE
31 ACE

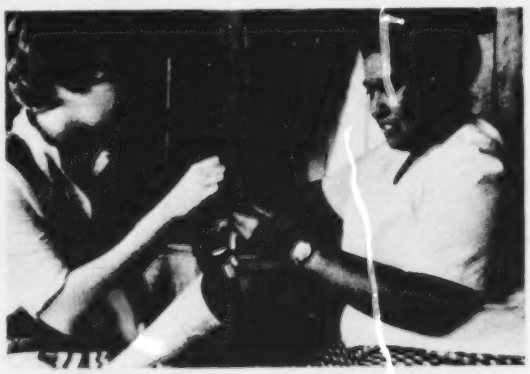
OREGON
97 VISTA
39 UYA
94 FGP
616 RSVP
69 SCORE
26 ACE

The main objective of Region X during fiscal 1973 was to create a united ACTION volunteer force, able to meet a variety of needs by drawing upon the full range of skills and expertise available within ACTION programs. The results of this effort indicate that the team concept worked. More people were being served more effectively in a wide variety of projects than ever before.

A typical example is a project in Northern Washington in which RSVP volunteers collaborated with UYA speech majors from Western Washington State College to expand speech therapy programs in several school districts. In Oregon, VISTA and RSVP volunteers worked together to establish 20 multi- purpose senior service centers in rural counties.

In cooperation with the Alaska State Department of Adult Basic Education and Alaska Methodist University, native Alaskans were recruited in their villages as VISTA community teachers. Many are being hired by the state when they finish their year of service.

SCORE/ACE came to Alaska, with the first chapters established in Anchorage and Fairbanks. Plans are underway for two more to serve the greater Juneau and Ketchikan areas. In Walla Walla, Wash., SCORE/ACE volunteers undertook a project to give pre-release business counseling to prison inmates. Their activity



In Lynden, Wash., VISTA nurse explains medication procedure at a clinic for migrant workers. Over 2,000 families migrate to Washington yearly to harvest crops.

Foster Grandparent feeds her "grandson" at the Providence Child Center in Portland, Ore., site of the first Foster Grandparent Program in the nation.

gave birth to ACTION's Volunteers in Prison Program, which draws upon all ACTION and community resources. Services encompass pre- and post-release needs. SCORE/ACE volunteers also worked on the Quinault Indian Reservation in Western Washington and were called in to help a native fisheries enterprise in the Pribilof Islands of Alaska.

In Salem, Oregon, two ACE volunteers, a physician and a nurse, devoted one day a week to a VISTA project at the Migrant League's headquarters, helping to establish a health and pharmaceutical facility.

UYA volunteers from five universities were involved in activities which ranged from tutoring Indian children of the Spokane and Colville tribes of Washington, to counseling alcoholics and drug addicts.

Increased cooperation between Region X and local, state and federal agencies resulted in several innovative programs. In one, through a grant provided by the Department of Housing and Urban Development and administered by the Washington State Office of Volunteer Programs, RSVP volunteers manned a telephone hotline to provide housing information to Washington residents.

Washington state and Region X also cooperated in launching the Program for Local Service in south King County. This experimental program, designed by ACTION's Office of Policy and Program Development, gave over 350 young people the opportunity to find full-time volunteer assignments with local agencies requesting assistance in anti-poverty work. The state is exploring continuation of the program through its own funding after the first year.

Program for Local Service in Renton, Wash., gets underway with orientation session. Volunteers are recruited by direct mail for anti-poverty work in their own community.

REVIEW OF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

ACTION's Office of Policy and Program Development (OPPD) is responsible for designing and testing new modes of volunteer service to solve various social problems. With an eye to expanding opportunities for voluntary action throughout the nation, OPPD develops innovative pilot programs and tests them on an experimental basis until their feasibility and effectiveness have been demonstrated.

One such experiment is the Program for Local Service (PLS), a unique low-cost approach to mobilizing the energies and talents of young people for anti-poverty work. Launched in Renton, Wash., during fiscal 1973, PLS proved that the administrative costs of volunteer programs can be substantially reduced.

Under this model, OPPD selects an urban area with a high percentage of low-income and unemployed people. Local anti-poverty organizations are identified and certified as approved sponsors of volunteer programs. Fulltime volunteers are recruited through the mails on a self-certifying basis to serve in their own community. The period of service is one year, during which time a living allowance is paid by ACTION and supervision is provided by the sponsor.

In Renton, OPPD recruited and placed fulltime volunteers at 8% of the cost of the traditional VISTA model. The volunteer attrition rate has been less than that of VISTA. The projected goal of fielding 350 volunteers by June 30, 1973, was met and surpassed.

OPPD also provided 39 one-year, non-renewable grants to local governments through its City/County/Regional Government Volunteer Programs Coordinator Program. The purpose of the C/C/R grants, which ranged from $10,000 to $50,000 depending on the size of the government involved, is to enable local governments to hire and support a Volunteer Programs Coordinator/Advocate to expand and improve services to the poverty community. The Coordinator/Advocate is responsible for coordinating existing volunteer programs in the designated locality as well as starting new ones where feasible and needed. C/C/R has demonstrated thus far that such an advocate for voluntarism within a local government can introduce volunteers in areas traditionally not open to them and can improve the quality of volunteer programs in general.

Another significant accomplishment was the development of OPPD's Cooperative Program, which will become a regular on-going ACTION program under the Office of Domestic and Anti-Poverty Operations during fiscal 1974. The volunteers will be called ACTION Cooperative Volunteers. The program is similar to VISTA except that the sponsor, either a public or private organization, pays one-half of the administrative and volunteer support costs. Under this cost-shared arrangement, ACTION bears the expenses for the recruitment and processing of volunteers while the sponsoring organization provides the volunteer support costs at a rate of $4,300 per volunteer man-year. The objective is to reduce the cost to the federal government of supporting fulltime volunteers while increasing opportunities for volunteer service. By the end of fiscal 1973, ACTION had entered into conclusive discussions with sponsors for the placement of approximately 300 Cooperative Volunteers, amounting to $1.5 million from non-ACTION sources.

OPPD's Volunteers in Justice Program is another type of cost-shared program. It differs

from other cooperative programs in that the sponsoring organization gets a fulltime volunteer for one year if it agrees to provide volunteer support costs the second year of about $4,300 per volunteer man-year. Volunteers in Justice will be working with the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the YMCA and many state correction offices in counseling and organizing state efforts to use volunteers in the area of justice and prisoner rehabilitation. It is expected that 90 volunteers will be in the field during the early part of fiscal 1974. OPPD will evaluate this approach to cost-sharing to determine whether to continue the program a second year.

A promising new concept in voluntarism is the Emergency Volunteer Service, which was also developed by OPPD. It was felt that former Peace Corps and VISTA volunteers could give valuable assistance in disaster situations because of their familiarity with the people, area and, in the case of Peace Corps, the language. Discussions with the Individual Assistance Division of the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration (FDAA) and the Foreign Disaster Relief Office of AID clarified what was wanted and needed in disaster situations. Volunteers may be used in a number of different fields, the primary ones being medical, public utilities repair, logistics and supply.

Agreements for an Emergency Volunteer Service were then arranged between ACTION, AID and FDAA. It was decided that the volunteers would be contacted by ACTION and those interested would be put in touch with AID and FDAA. When used, they would be supported by AID internationally and FDAA domestically. All final selections for service will be determined by AID and FDAA. In May 1973, former Peace Corps and VISTA volunteers were mailed an EVS questionnaire and letter explaining the program. ACTION has thus far received more than 1,250 completed questionnaires and is currently evaluating potential EVS volunteers.

OPPD has also contacted over 500 retired federal (GS-15 and above) and military executives to use their experience and expertise on a part-time basis in solving the problems of local governments. This program is being carried out in conjunction with SCORE/ACE and has been so successful in Illinois (one of the test areas) that the Governor's Office of Voluntarism is providing a fulltime program coordinator. Local governments in Washington state are also receiving assistance; and Maryland and Indiana may take part in this program in the near future.

Another effort was designed to aid in the recruitment of highly skilled volunteers needed by Peace Corps and VISTA. OPPD secured the names of 7,500 retired Navy Officers with requisite scarce skills (e.g. doctors, nurses, lawyers, mechanics and civil engineers). By year-end the Office of Recruitment and Communications had received 110 replies from those retirees interested in joining Peace Corps or VISTA.

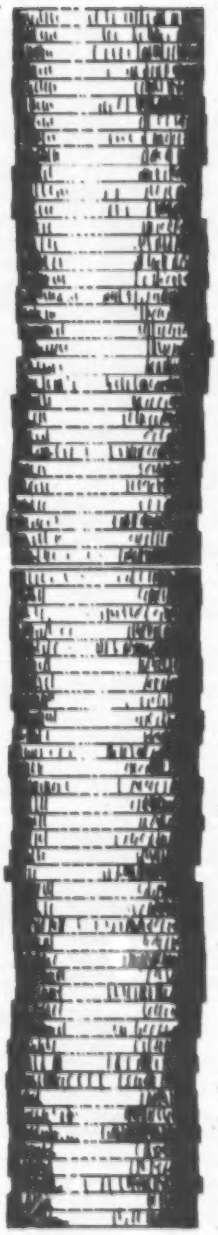
In the Domestic Action Program, OPPD experimented with a variety of mechanisms to link Department of Defense resources to ACTION volunteer programs. During the past fiscal year, the military assisted Region I in conducting 650 free physical exams for ACTION volunteers. Assuming that each physical would cost the Agency $75, this represents a savings of $48,750. OPPD also experimented with training VISTA volunteers at an Army base at a cost of only $1.50 a day per trainee. Several trainees were given instruction in plumbing, carpentry and construction skills.

ACTION also continued its support of the National Center for Voluntary Action, a private organization which attempts to coordinate the activities and supervision of locally recruited, part-time volunteers. During fiscal 1973, ACTION worked with the NCVA to enlarge its capacity to assist local voluntary action centers in the design of programs.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FY 1973

INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS
$80,560,000*

DOMESTIC OPERATIONS**
$[illegible],31[illegible],300



TRAINING
$14,093,000

VOLUNTEER COSTS
$32,042,000

PROGRAM SUPPORT
$34,425,000

VISTA
$25,190,100

UYA
$8,973,300

NSVP $260,000

RSVP
$18,422,800

FGP
$21,083,200

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS
$4,259,500

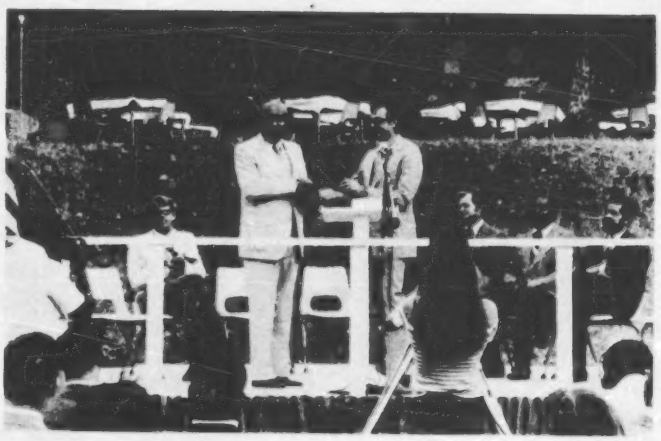
PROGRAM SUPPORT
$16,122,900

*ESTIMATED ACTIVITY TOTALS SUBJECT TO FINAL ACCOUNTING.

DOES NOT INCLUDE:
$158,000 TO GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
$269,000 PER PL 93-50; STAT. 99

** SCORE/ACE FUNDED BY S.B.A. DURING FISCAL 1973

HIGHLIGHTS OF FY 1973



U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1974 O - 530-166

1 In the aftermath of Hurricane Agnes and other floods around the country, VISTAs, SCORE counselors and student volunteers helped hard-hit communities clean up and rebuild.

2 Chairman of the National SCORE Council Lee Maxwell (center) congratulates Samuel E. Sanders (left) and Leon Teichner (right) on being named SCORE Volunteers of the Year. Sanders, 81, heads Chapter 137 in Asheville, N. C. Teichner, 78, is vice-chairman of the SCORE chapter in Chicago.

3 The closing of Peace Corps' training center in the Virgin Islands marks shift to in-country training of volunteers. At the official closing ceremony on St. Thomas, ACTION Deputy Director Walt Howe (right) turns over symbolic key to the Center to Governor Melvin H. Evans.

4 Senior Citizens Month (May, 1973) brought tributes and recognition to Older Americans in ACTION. In Los Angeles, Calif., May 22 was declared Pearl Williams Day, in honor of the 104th birthday of ACTION's oldest volunteer, Foster Grandparent Pearl Williams. Mrs. Williams received a Presidential medal and a certificate from the mayor of her own city of Compton in appreciation of her service at the Willows Resident School and Day Center.

5 "Don't crawl under a rock, get into ACTION." B. C. comic strip characters joined ACTION in January, 1973. Johnny Hart's specially created, animated public service ads helped bring a 270% increase in inquiries regarding ACTION programs.

6 Michael P. Balzano is sworn in as Director of ACTION on May 10, 1973, by Judge Nicholas S. Nunzio. Witnessing the ceremony in the Oval Office are President Nixon and Mrs. Balzano.